The Pacific.

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DEVOTED TO

Religion, Education & Useful Intelligence.

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REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE. *Associate Editor.*

TERMS.

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POETRY.

We find the following lines in Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America." Play are by Mrs. Catherine H. Esling of Philadelphia. In many distant homes such desires are expressed in words and prayers or cherished in hearts that have grown weary with hope deferred. They will meet a response from many in California.

BROTHER, COME HOME.

Come home!
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee,
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep
With these unwearying words of melody;
Brother, come home.

Come home!
Come to the hearts that love thee, to the eyes
That beam in brightness but to gladden thine,
Come where fond thoughts, like the holiest incense rise,
Where cherish'd memory rears hers altar's shrine;
Brother, come home,

Come home!
Come to the hearth-stone of thy earlier days,
Come to the ark, like the o'er-wearied dove,
Come with the sun-light of thy heart's warm rays,
Come to the fireside circle of thy love;
Brother, come home.

Come home!
It is not home without thee, the lone seat
Is still unclaim'd where thou wert wont to be,
In every echo of returning feet,
In vain we list for what should herald thee;
Brother, come home.

Come home!
We've nursed for thee the sunny buds of spring,
Watch'd every germ the full-blown flowers rear
Seen o'er their bloom the chilly winter bring
Its icy garlands, and thou art not here;
Brother, come home.

Come home!
Would I could send my spirit o'er the deep,
Would I could wing it like a bird to thee,
To commune with thy thoughts, to fill thy sleep
With these unwearying words of melody;
Brother, come home.

CORRESPONDNECE.

OREGON CITY, Dec. 24, 1855.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—In my last note I mentioned the commencement of our Indian war. Then the dark war-cloud seemed to be hanging over our Northern, Eastern and Southern sky, threatening to burst immediately upon us. We knew neither the numbers of our enemy, nor the completeness of their preparation, nor how perfectly they were in concert. The danger seemed imminent enough to arouse the whole people and call out large companies of Volunteers, both in Washington and Oregon to assist the Regulars. Within twenty-five days after the first call was issued by our Governor, nearly a thousand volunteers were in the field ready to engage the enemy. The promptness of their action, and the large force thus brought against the Indians near the Dalles, where hostilities commenced, evidently alarmed the Indians, and they fled on the first approach of our troops. *Indeed they feared the mounted volunteers.* They only expected to meet the regular army, and them on foot as usual.—In such a case they would have given great trouble. But any one of our Oregon Rangers is a match for two or three of those Indians, although they are all mounted on fleet, strong horses.

The first campaign resulted in nothing, except killing a half dozen Indian scouts, and destroying a few thousand pounds of Indian provisions. The Regulars returned and went into winter quarters. But about four hundred of the volunteers marched to Fort Wallawalla, which had been abandoned, of which the Indians had taken possession. A thousand or more were there, having taken in goods and stock, nearly fifty thousand dollars worth of property belonging to the whites. When our little army reached the Fort Dec. 2d, they found no Indians. All had left two or three hours before. But they had taken all the property and *cached* the goods. They evidently desired to avoid a battle and at the same time secure all their ill-gotten gains, and save their own large herds from loss. Our troops followed them to their retreats, and were met with a flag of truce borne by one of the principal Chiefs and his aids. The volunteers would accept no flag, but gave the Chief an opportunity to restore the property and give up their arms, to fight or remain a prisoner of war. He chose to remain a prisoner of war; but when the volunteers were moving on, they were attacked, and in the battle, this chief tried to escape by killing his guards, in which act he, and all his aids but one, were shot. The battle with the Indians lasted four days, resulting every day in a victory of the whites, although the Indians were three to one.

Col. Kelley, who is in command of this force, has steadily pursued his advantages, and he bids fair, before spring, to conquer all the hostile tribes in that region, and furnish the Regulars a peaceful field for their occupation.

The Indians boasted that they were prepared for a war of five years, and that they would fight as long; but they are becoming divided among themselves, and the prospect is good for an early cessation of hostilities.

Our volunteers however, will not leave the field, until they make it safe for our people to settle on the lands lately bought of the Indians. The people of Oregon were shamefully deceived by the Indians in the Cayuse war of 1847, and they now will profit by the experience.

The Nez Perces and Spokans have continued friendly to the Americans. Much prayer has been offered for them that they might be turned from war, and kept in peace; especially that the former Missions of the A. B. C. F. M. may, if possible, be resumed among them, and that they may have the whole Bible given to them in their own language, a part of which they now have. Yours, truly, G. H. A.

SELECTIONS.

Self-Development, Not Aggression, the True Policy of our Nation.

CONCLUDED.

Plain, however, as the course of true and permanent prosperity is, there are yet, to the thoughtful mind, causes for apprehension that this nation may eventually be drawn into the aggressive policy, some of which we proceed to name.

There are certain things which predispose the nation to this policy.

Our course hitherto has been onward, and upward, with few reverses. We have achieved height after height of progress.—We have run past many of the nations, that were even with or before us when we began the race, with the speed of a swift destiny, and now we are side by side with the foremost rank.—This marvelous unfolding of greatness out of littleness has been attended with an equal growth of pride and an exacting spirit. We are like a youth who has won only triumphs and flattery, and now will put up with only triumphs and flattery. We have done something, are a power on the earth; and we know it, and want that other nations should have due regard to this fact also. We have reached just that point when we want them to take off the hat civilly to us, but are not particular if ours remains on, and any slight neglect or disrespect sends the hot blood through us in a moment. It is easy for a people so sensitive and so exacting, to get entangled in difficulty with its neighborus, be drawn away from developing its own resources to foreign strifes.

Closely connected with this is a singular infatuation. We are beginning to draw that strange inference, which nations as well as individuals, long signally favored by Providence, are wont to draw, and which is the precursor of a fall—viz, that we have a charmed life, that we are the favorites of Heaven—and have been raised up for a great, glorious, mysterious, but "*manifest destiny.*" We are more than an Achilles, for we acknowledge no vulnerable point.—The pillars of the Universe would about as soon fall, it seems to us, as we, who are so manifestly pillared on the favor of destiny. We begin to feel that we could repose on volcanoes soon to open their fiery throats, or await the shock of contending nations, and experience no damage. And this infatuation is dangerous; for we must be an exception to the general rule, if we are not swept on, in our dealing with other nations, from infatuation to recklessness, and from recklessness to madness, and from madness to destruction.

Again, we have among us, natives of our own land, a large number of restless spirits, desiring adventure, having nothing to lose, reckless, fired with the passion for distinction, but too indolent to earn it by toiling worth, and busy in fomenting strife abroad. These are the grappling-irons by which free governments are wont to be drawn alongside into hostility with other nations. For such we have not, like England, large armies, and distant colonies in a tropical climate, whither by means of a commission we can send them, and have absence, and finally, perhaps, a fever save the country from their restlessness and dangerous ambition. The swamps of Florida once promised something of this sort, but no longer. The uneasy elements have no provided outlet. They are kept within us, where they form into knots, heads, marauding parties and expeditions, and finally drag the nation into embroilments.

Besides this natural element, there is also a large percentage of foreigners in our population—some of them the political charlatans, others the true patriots, of the old world, who have been driven out thence, and have found a home here; and others having more or less sympathy with those they have left behind them. These all live a divided life, partly here, partly there; and under certain circumstances might rush like an avalanche into the contest of Europe, drawing the nation after them.

Moreover, one of the noblest of our national sentiments is sympathy for the oppressed nations in their struggles for freedom. The whole heart of America burns when such a contest is raging; and it is with difficulty that she can hold down and back the impulse that spontaneously leaps up to help them. But this very sentiment, so admirable and worthy in itself, and backed as it often may be by easily aroused feeling, that, as we are the sole representative of republicanism, therefore we ought to be its defender and propagator, may very easily, in some crisis of freedom, incite us to arms and propagandism. When we remember that, at the time when Kossuth rang the mingled notes of his patriot-wail and war-blast through the land and aroused so much sympathy for his unfortunate country, if the issue had been still pending and doubtful, or with the chances against freedom, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have kept America this side of the waters,—it is evident that the danger of which we speak is not imaginary.

Finally, there is the temptation to every administration to try to mark its existence by the splendor of some achievement. It wants to write its name among our annals with illuminated letters. It desires to go down to posterity standing out in some way from other administrations, as being more illustrious, more brilliant, as having done some greater thing for the country. But as little that is imposing or magnificent can be accomplished in four years by the self-developing process, there is a strong temptation to avail itself of any excuse for striking a speedier and bolder blow, and snatching that lustre from abroad which could not be wrought out from within.

But passing on from these predisposing causes, we come to the much more serious consideration of fact. We have already begun on the aggressive policy, and are plotting an extension of it. As we have already stated, this has ever been the policy of one section of the Union; and the Government has followed that section; and the other section has followed the Government. The nation has had a taste of spoil, and is now—at least no insignificant portion of it—as ravenous for more as a hungry lion that has just dipped his tongue in blood. We have gained Louisiana, with all west of the Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Northern Mexico and California—whether wisely or not, is not our present purpose to discuss. But one thing is certain, that the appetite for acquisition thus whetted, will not be easily allayed, and is even now urging to expedients for further gratification. Private enterprises are formed, keeping their organization and objects secret, and hoping to surprise the nation by some movement that shall ultimately lead to the acquisition of new territory. Secret enlistments are made in our large cities, proclamations framed, and bonds of republics having no existence save in the imagination of adventurers, issued. The Government also is active, now busy with concealed diplomacy, now offering large sums of money to gain by purchase what at other times has been gained by arms, and now availing itself of some small difficulty as a pretext for a quarrel and the seizure of foreign lands.—Thus the American Eagle, having but just disposed of its last morsel, is again turning the eye piercingly and hungrily, now towards the Sandwich Islands, now towards Cuba, and now towards—it may be—Central America, or the region of the Amazon, or still more of Mexico; and shows a restless movement of its feathers and gives signs of darting off soon and swooping up the one or the other of them, or some other alien territory.

No passion develops itself in a nation more rapidly or powerfully than that for national acquisition; and ours has begun.—Where and when shall it end?

Now this fact of a begun movement towards enlargement and aggregation to the neglect of growth, is countenanced by another still more ominous. It is that good men seem to have a secret relish for this imposing and showy kind of prosperity. They make a demonstration of opposition, as the Government sometimes does, to satisfy conscience and keep up the appearance of good faith in treaties. But when large sections of rich territory fall into our lap, they soon experience a quiet satisfaction with the result, and in their hearts would not much care if more should soon follow. There is something fascinating and brilliant in the process; and instead of rising up and resisting it with united strength and voice, they—the better portion of citizens, whose opposition alone can be expected or would be worth much—are charmed into apathy, acquiescence, good humor, pleasure. And when the good are thus swept away in the general tide, what shall restrain and steady the nation?

Such are some of the dangers that we may in the end be drawn into the aggressive policy, which would arrest all progress towards a higher kind of civilization and culture, and finally reduce us to weakness and ruin. It becomes us, therefore, as a nation, to beware of our danger and avoid it. Let, then, every citizen, who wishes well to his country, not be captivated by the present brilliancy of acquisition. Let him not sacrifice for this the good and the glory of our future America. Let him be content with the greatness coming from growth, with the slow but true unfoldings of strength from within. Let him not fail to rebuke with his whole soul, for his country's sake, for humanity's sake, for posterity's sake, every reckless attempt at foreign acquisition, and every enterprise, private or governmental, calculated to draw away the national enthusiasm and energy from quietly developing our resources, religious, and moral, and intellectual, as well as physical. Let him do what he can to check and put down in high and low, in wild adventurers and cunning diplomatists, in reckless borderers and equally reckless Senators, in marauders and Executives of the nation, every manifestation of the aggressive disposition, already developed and developing still more;—and God may yet permit us to realize the high destiny of being the greatest, strongest, freest, and happiest nation.

Death of Lady Wortley.

The steamship America brings us intelligence of the death of Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley. She died on the 29th of October, at Beirut, Syria, where she had resided for several years past. This lady was the second daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and the widow of the late Charles Stuart Wortley. As a graceful and pleasing writer, her name has long been well-known in this country. She visited the United States twice, and in the year 185I, published a volume of travels, giving her impressions of the society and institutions which came under her observation. She traveled through many of our Northern States, and afterwards went to the South, and from thence to Peru, Havana, and Panama. She was a keen observer of life and manners, and some of her observations of American character and customs are eminently worthy of consideration. Her book affords a pleasing contrast to the productions of Mrs. Trollope and Mr. Dickens, on the same subject. She entertained a high opinion of the courtesy and hospitality of the Americans. In one of her letters from this city she wrote as follows:

"I like the Americans more and more; either they have improved wonderfully lately, or else the criticisms on them have been cruelly exaggerated. They are particularly courteous and obliging; and seem, I think, amiably anxious that foreigners should carry away a favorable impression of them. As for me, let other travellers say what they please of them, I am determined not to be prejudiced, but to judge of them exactly as I find them; and I shall most pertinaciously continue to praise them, (if I see no good cause to alter my present humble opinion,) and most especially for their obliging civility and hospitable attention to strangers, of which I have already seen several instances. I have witnessed but very few isolated cases, as yet, of the unrefined habits so usually ascribed to them; and those cases decidedly were not among the higher orders of people; for there seems just as much difference in America as anywhere else in some respects. The superior classes here have almost always superior manners, and a great deal of natural as well as acquired refinement; and are often besides, (which perhaps will not be believed in fastidious England,) extremely distinguished looking. By the way, the captains of steamboats, appear a remarkably gentlemanlike race of men in general, particularly courteous in their deportment, and very considerate and obliging to the passengers."

Our newspapers appear to have given her much pleasure. On this subject she wrote:

"Some of their most distinguished newspapers are admirably written, and replete with varied and extensive information and tidings from all the corners of the earth; there seems in general in their tone, I think, more heartiness of feeling, and more freshness and originality than in ours."

"One cannot wonder at the American's extreme admiration of the genius and the statesman-like qualities of their distinguished countryman—his glorious and electrifying eloquence, his great powers of ratiocination, his solid judgment, his stores of knowledge, and his large and comprehensive mind—mind of that real expansion and breadth, which heaven knows, too few public men can boast of. But what does excite wonder is, the singular fact, that neither he nor that other idol of the Western world, Mr. Clay, should ever have been chosen to fill the highest office in the United States."

Lady Wortley was also a poetess of no mean order. Here are some lines which she wrote after a visit to the Mammoth Cave, of Kentucky. They are the closing lines of a long poem.

During her visit to Natchez, the fair tourist availed herself of an invitation to go and see General Taylor's cotton plantation; and she remarks that "It was truly an interesting sight.

"The late President's son was there, and received us with the kindest hospitality.—The slaves were mustered and marshaled for us to see; cotton was picked from the few remaining plants that had survived the late terrible overflow of the Mississippi; and the interior of one of the slaves' houses was exhibited to us. As to the slaves themselves, they were as well fed, clothed, and kindly cared for in every way, as possible, and seemed thoroughly happy and contented. The dwelling house we went to look at, was extremely nice; it was a most tastefully decorated and an excellently furnished one; the walls were covered with prints, and it was scrupulously clean and neat."

Next to Mme. Pfieffer, Lady Wortley was probably the greatest female traveler of the present age. She possessed a strong and vigorous intellect, and was a woman of extensive information. Besides her volumes of travels, she has published a volume of poems. Her death will create a sad void in the literary circles with which she was connected, and which she so highly adorned.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*

Dr. Jonas King at Athens.

The correspondence of the New York *Observer* contains the following notice of Dr. King. After describing the ceremonies of the Greek churches which the writer witnessed on Sabbath morning, he says:—

"I then went to attend the Protestant Greek service at Dr. King's chapel, which is built upon his own grounds, and has recently been opened, after being closed for a period of seven years. The audience consisted of forty or fifty persons assembled to enjoy the worship of God in spirit and in truth. Though it was a strange language in a land of strangers, yet it was delightful to feel that there was the same spirit of faith and love to Christ our common Saviour. The Dr. took for his text these solemn words: "To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." His manner was earnest and eloquent, and the truth reached the hearts of his hearers.—Never did I see a more attentive congregation. Every eye was directed upon the speaker throughout the discourse, as though all were listening for their lives.

And much indeed did I enjoy this scene and influence of spiritual worship in contrast with what I had just witnessed of dead and soulless formality. Dr. King is greatly encouraged in his labors at present, so that he cannot feel it his duty to return home while such a work is springing up around him, though he spoke with tears in his eyes of his desire to go out and gather his separated children in one family, that he might give them father's counsel, and blessing, and die in peace.

He has a class of eight Greek students in theology, sent to his house, and supported by the Western Asia Missions Aid Society. To them he delivers three lectures a week on bible interpretation and systematic theology. They are thus abundantly qualified for religious discussion, and to exert a favorable influence upon all with whom they come in contact. Indeed, it seems a remarkable providence that has brought them here just at this time. I have no doubt but it is the dawning of a better day for Greece.

He is not molested at all in his work, but through faith and perseverance has overcome every form of persecution. A Greek priest came to him a few days since, and said, "I believe you preach the truth. We must return to the Bible." The lawyer who was engaged on his trial has become his warm friend, and the government is no longer hostile. The truth of his life and preaching has thus triumphed over all opposition. Great indeed must be his joy in living to see these fruits of his labors, and reap the reward of his faithfulness and devotion in the service of his Divine Master. "Be not weary in well-doing; for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

After service, his daughter Abbie gathers around her a Bible class of fourteen Greek girls, and instructs them in the truths of the gospel, telling them of the goodness of God and the love of Christ in dying to redeem them. It was a lovely scene in a foreign land to see these young minds thus taught the way of everlasting life. I could not refrain from addressing a few words also to them, pointing them to Christ as their only hope of salvation and immortal life beyond the grave.

The *Observer* also contains an account of the settlement, through the intervention of our government, of the claim of Dr. King upon the Greek Kingdom. The matter is thus detailed:—

Shortly after Dr. King's establishment at Athens, and while affairs were in a very unsettled state, he purchased a small plot of ground in a pleasant part of the town, designing there to build a house. Before he entered upon building, the seat of government was removed to Athens, and the palace and other public edifices were erected near his land, which was also seized by the government, and the owner forbidden to use it. He offered to transfer it on the payment of whatever sum the government paid its own subjects for other grounds in the vicinity, but as he was a foreigner, and a missionary, and obroxious also, the government oppressed him, and declined making any terms with him.

The American government directed the Hon. George P. Marsh, our Minister at Constantinople, to proceed to Athens, and investigate the claim. He did so with great ability, industry and intelligence, and he arrived at the conclusion that Dr. King was fairly entitled for principal and interest on his claim to a sum of about *one hundred thousand* dollars. This sum the Government of Greece was bound to pay.

A few months ago, the present President of the United States appointed Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, a special Minister to Greece, to look into this subject, and to insist upon its immediate settlement. We are not informed of the grounds on which the adjustment was made, but we know that Dr. King was quite too willing to sacrifice his own rights for the sake of a settlement, and we presume that he has accepted this comparatively small sum rather than to protract the difficulties, which were a hindrance to his usefulness in the great work to which he is devoted. He was at any time willing to abandon his claim altogether, if the Government of Greece would allow him to proceed unmolested in preaching the gospel.

We are glad however that the energy of our government has interposed and secured him this sum which was quite as large as the impoverished treasury of King Otho could be expected to pay.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Vienna under date Nov. 19th says:—

A few days since, the Greek patriots were delighted at the appearance of an American squadron in the Piræus, but they are no longer so well pleased with their unexpected visitors. An Athens correspondent of the *Triest Zeitung* writes, that an envoy extraordinary was on board one of the vessels, whose business was to settle about the indemnification to be paid to a certain Mr. King, for apiece of ground which had been taken from him by the Greek Government. Mr. King valued his property at 130,000 drachmas, (about $25,000) but two years ago: the authorities offered to pay 48,000 drachmas, which Mr. Marsh, who was then Minister for the United States, objected to. After the appearance of the squadron no further difficulty was made, and the sum originally demanded has already been paid. The superior American officers were invited to dine with their majesties. Two of the Vienna papers learn from their Constantinople correspondents that the special mission of the envoy from the United States did not relate exclusively to Mr. King's affair. To the North of Candia is the island of Milo—the most westerly of the central Cyclades—and on it the Washington government has cast a longing eye. The area of Milo is about nine English square miles, and it has a good harbor. The air and water of the island are alike bad, but still the Americans are so desirous to get a *pied a terre* in the Mediterranean that they offer a high price for it.

An Act of Beneficence.

Many years since, a boy, who thought and dreamed of nothing but music, wandered into a certain large establishment in Boston, where his favorite instruments were manufactured. Passing into the extensive saloons where these instruments were displayed, he sought out a quiet corner, and seating seating himself at one of those magnificent pianos, he first looked around to be sure that no one was listening, and then began to play some of those beautiful waltzes of Beethoven, which, at that time, so suited his capacity and so exquisitely suited his heart. Borne away in a musical reverie, he did not for some time observe that a figure had stolen up to him and was listening as he played. A benevolent face was over him, and a kind voice addressed words of commendation and praise, which, being the first the boy had received, sent the blood tingling to his cheeks. The proprietor of the establishment, for he it was, then asked the boy if he would like to come and live among those pianos, discoursing just such music to purchasers; thus forming in a word, a connection with his establishment. But books and college were before the boy, and wondering at the proposition, he timidly thanked the proprietor and declined.

Years passed away. School and college were done with, and the books thrown aside. The boy had reached manhood; but still the spirit of music haunted him, and again he found himself in those spacious saloons. He had just ceased playing upon one of those magnificent instruments again, and stood looking dreamily out of the window, and down upon the crowded "Washington street" below. Again a quiet figure stole up to him, and a most musical voice began to speak. The person before him, was of small stature, had the manners and garb of a gentleman, was dressed in black, with a magnificent diamond pin in his bosom; the only contrast was the clean white apron of a workman, which he wore. It was the proprietor of the establishment again! who, wealthy as he was, had his own little working cabinet, with an exquisite set of working tools, and there put the finishing touch he entrusted to no one else. The proprietor kindly inquired of the young man as to his plans for life. These, also, were determined. The voice of music was more fascinating than ever, but a learned profession of some kind seemed to be the wishes and expectations of his friends. Music, however, was his first and strongest love, and he had sometimes thought, if he could but go abroad to study, he could decide for that. But he was poor. His father had given him his college education and blessing as capital for life. A hard struggle with the world was before him, and music, therefore, was hardly to be thought of.

In the quietest tone of that pleasant voice the proprietor, as though making an ordinary remark, rejoined:—"Well, but then, if the sum of five hundred dollars a year for the period of four years would suit your purpose, I could supply you with that."

The world grew dim before him, and the young man almost staggered with surprise; but when he recovered himself, there was the same gentleman standing beside him, and looking out of the window.

Two months afterwards the young man sailed for Europe, where he passed the allotted time, and longer, from means with which his own compositions in the meantime had furnished him. And whatever of knowledge and whatever of success in life, as connected with Art, have since been his, he ascribes entirely to that most generous and noble-hearted Macænas of Art. And to the latest day of his life, will he never cease to cherish the memory of his first and best friend.

The noble friend was *Jonas Chickering*, of Boston, who died a short time since, and that boy is the Editor of the "New York *Musical World*," the writer of this article—and nothing would have prevented an earlier declaration of the noble deed, but the unwilling condition, absolutely imposed, *of silence; that the circumstance should be revealed to none but his parents* But such a condition is surely canceled by death; and a long repressed gratitude must at length proclaim itself to the world.

Rev. Thomas Scott.

The final scene of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the well known commentator was remarkably instructive. His early life is generally known by means of his own pamphlet, 'The Force of Truth.' On Saturday, March 10th, 1821 he was seized with inflammatory fever. The spiritual habit of his mind, under the anguish of bodily suffering, which clouded at times his apprehensions of his own state before God, may be judged of by such expressions as these: 'I think nothing of my bodily pain; my soul is all; I trust all will end well; but it is a dreadful conflict; I fear, I hope, I tremble, I pray. O! to enter eternity with one doubt about the mind! Eternity! Eternity! Eternity! Eternity! Eternity! Pity, pity, Lord—deliver me, Lord—suffer not Satan to prevail.' He was not always thus clouded. 'I do not fear death,' said he; 'I desire to part if it be the Lord's will; but I want to do my duty; I would not shorten my sufferings by the least sin.' He asked at another time, 'when will this end?' and on his son answering, 'In God's good time,' he repeated it frequently to the close of his sickness.

Referring to his writings, he said, 'Posthumous reputation! it is the veriest bubble with which the Devil ever deluded a wretched mortal; but posthumous usefulness, in that there is indeed something. That was what Moses desired, and Joshua and David, and the prophets, and the apostles Paul, Peter and John, and most of all the Lord Jesus." A message having been communicated to him from a friend, which *included something expressive of the great* benefits his writings had produced to the Church, he stopped the speaker, and said, 'Now, this does me harm. The last sermon I preached, or something like a sermon, was from the words of the publican, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" I take them to myself, I am a sinner; nay more, not merely a sinner, but *the* sinner, the chief of sinners: and if God do but save me all glory and praise shall be his.'

When dying, he appeared to be lost in prayer. 'But,' says his friend in whose arms he expired 'just at the moment when he reclined his head on my breast, the expression of his countenance suddenly changed from that of prayer, and indicated, as I conceived, a transition to feelings of admiring and adoring praise, with a calmness and peace which is quite inexpressible. The idea strongly impressed upon my mind was that the veil which intercepts eternal things from our view was removed, and that like Stephen, he saw things invisible to mortal eye.' He died on Monday, April 16th, 1821, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

A Thrilling Scene among the Mountains.

The lofty mountains of the four cantons in Switzerland, says the Siecle, were lately the scene of a most agonizing misfortune An English tourist, Sir W. T., against the advice of the inhabitants, ventured alone with his daughter, a young lady about *eighteen years of age, into the vast forests* which cover the cresta of the rocks, in search of rare plants. Notwithstanding *their promise, they did not return that day,* and the inn-keeper becoming alarmed, about noon the following day, accompanied by a neighbor, he set out in search of them. He was easily able to follow their steps, but during the course of five hours' search, all his shoutings and searchings were in vain. A fearful foreboding took possession of his his spirit. He repeatedly fired his gun, but the echo alone responded. Continuing his search, however, he climbed upon the edge of a half bare rock, several hundred yards high, and a horrible spectacle met his gaze. The tourist lay before him covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters. His head rested on his hands, tears were flowing rapidly, and he seemed to be in a profound reverie. The cries of the inn-keeper recalled him to himself, and at one bound he rose to his feet, and fixing his wandering eyes upon the air he cried, "See! there she lies, covered with blood and expiring." These words made the courageous innkeeper groan, and looking behind Sir W. T., he saw the mangled body of his unfortunate child. "We were at lunch," he said, "when my poor girl ran a little before me, and a bear, enraged by famine, sprung upon her at the moment that she was gathering some plants at the foot of that rock. She defended herself bravely; her cries brought me to her aid, but my poor child had perished. Animated by despair, I seized the hatchet which I had brought with me, and fury having redoubled my strength and courage, the monster expired at my feet, but I was childless."—Having spoken these words, he was melted into tears. The bear, with its head literally hacked and pounded, lay a short distance from the young lady, who herself was unrecognizable. The innkeeper attempted to make a litter upon which to remove the dead body, but the father opposed his intention, and taking up his child in his arms, he followed his two companions without suffering them to touch his precious burden. In this manner they reached the inn at the fall of the evening, and Sir W. T.'s family then learnt their double misfortune—the afflicted father had lost his reason.

The Wife who bought Lottery Tickets.

The following sad circumstances in regard to the lottery mania, recently occurred in our own city. A poor but industrious mechanic had been laboring for years to accumulate sufficient money to purchase a homestead for himself and family. On returning from home each Saturday night, he would place his weekly salary in the hands of his wife, and request her to lay it by. A few months since, knowing that he must have saved a couple of thousand dollars by his hard industry and frugality, and learning that a piece of property was for sale in the upper portion of the city, which would be an advantageous investment, he called upon the owner, and it was offered him at a bargain. Overjoyed with his good fortune, he hastened home to his wife, and conveyed to her the glad news, and asked her for the money to close the purchase.

But alas! there was no joyful response in the countenance of his better half; but bursting into tears she wept most bitterly, and refused to be comforted. The husband was astonished and asked for an explanation. With head averted, and voice interrupted by heart-broken sobs, she made known to her husband the startling fact—which fell like a thunderbolt upon him, crushing his brain, and causing reason to totter and reel from his throne—that she had wasted all his hard earnings in the purchase of Havana lottery tickets! The vacant stares from the eyes of her husband which met this astounding disclosure, plainly showed that he was no longer capable of appreciating his loss, but with a maniac laugh, he left his home, his wife and little ones, never more to return. A few days more passed, and his body was taken from the river; the Coroner held an inquest upon it, and a verdict of "suicide" informed the public how he died; but why he died remained a secret.

We had this sad narrative from one who knew the family well, both in the bright day of their prosperity and happiness, and in the gloomy night of their misery and wretchedness.

Many a tale, equally melancholy with the above, might be told of poor people in our city, who have for years been spending the means they have earned by the sweat of their brows, and defrauding their families by the purchase of lottery tickets, in the vain hope of some day drawing a prize of which there is less probability than that they will be struck by lightning. Take our advice—we give it gratis—and don't purchase lottery tickets.—*N. O. Delta.*

Evening Hours for Mechanics.

What have evening hours done for mechanics who had only ten hours toil? What in the moral, what in the religious, what in the scientific world? Hearken to these facts:

One of the best editors the Westminster *Review* could ever boast, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of a London daily journal was a baker in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter of the London *Times* was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the *Witness* was a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a blacksmith in Dundee; another was a watchmaker in Banff; the late Dr. Milne, of China was a herd boy in Rhyne; the principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong, was a saddler in Huntly; and one of the best Missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham railway, with £700 a year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the very richest iron founder in England was a working man in Moray. Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Banff. Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a laborer, at the pestle and mortar in Montrose; Mr. McGreggor, the member from Glasgow, was a poor boy in Ross-shire; James Wilson, the member from Wesbury, was a ploughman in Haddington, and Arthur Anderson, the Member for Orkney, earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule.

There are 170 places called Washington in the United states, besides the one in the district of Columbia. This is at least five to every State; and this estimate does not include the dozens of Washington Heights, Washington Corners, Washington Lakes, Washington Mills, Washington Batte, and Washington South Yuba.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1856.

Unbelief.

There is a blessed and precious book, familiar in all our homes and with the use of which are connected many of our earliest associations. A large copy in which were mysterious pictures always lay open before an infirm, venerable grand-parent, whose daily and constant reading it was, over whose pages a tear sometimes fell, we knew not why, down that strangely-wrinkled cheek. It was brought to the bed-side of a sick parent and seemed to yield some magic influence when all books and all common things besides were devoid of interest. It was read morning and evening audibly, when we were gathered for a service, which inspired only seriousness and awe in the mind of merriest childhood. Year after year its words have become woven more and more thoroughly with the threads of our being. A book which in almost all circles holds such a place must be indeed the ark and covenant of man's religious faith. Yet many in whose minds it is associated with everything pure and joyous, reject its restraints and are finally tempted to question if it be not all a fable; the Christian's Koran. They have wandered far, and drank of many and strange fountains over which bent the boughs of forbidden trees: they have seen the influence of that book coming short where its doctrines were professed: they have listened to theories ingenious and plausible, and in the ever fresh delight of novelty are tempted to do violence to all the early impressions of the conscience and the heart.

Such should remember that, even if the Bible were not true, only one of the many contradictory theories which unbelief advances can be true. There are many forms of unbelief, but their witnesses agree not together. Each mind has to decide, not whether there are difficulties in christianity, but whether any one system besides is free from embarrassments. Very few minds agree upon any one phase of belief when christianity is rejected. Of all the conflicting theories it is then left to the doubter to select one more reasonable, more ennobling, more true than the religion of the Bible; or rejecting all to accomplish the herculean task, unaided and alone, of solving the mysteries of his being and from without or within, finding light to cast on his own future. And also it must lead the advocates of various systems of unbelief to distrust their own theories when they reflect that no motive of kindness would lead them to unseal their lips and inculcate their theories. Truth is beneficient, and the man who is conscious of possessing truth, feels that it is beneficent, and he cannot keep silence with it. The Christian believes that every human being would be happier than now, if possessed of *his* convictions. The opening of his lips is to tear down no cherished conviction or hope. The putting forth of his hand is to pull to the ground no pillars of society. He is confident that in the Bible, and if not there, then nowhere, there are records which satisfy man's most urgent inquiries and promises which meet his immeasurable wants.

The chief objections against christianity originate in the human heart. The human heart is a standing objection against it. Not so much the reason objects: for reason in the proudest intellects has bowed to its claims. Reason universally admits that christianity furnishes the only complete morality to the world. Enlightened reason admits that there is no other system of religion so consistent, that there is none besides that grapples with the difficulties in the way of man's restoration, to heights whence he has obviously fallen and masters them. Reason can easily hand in her allegiance and confess, "Thou art the Christ." But the heart objects to the humiliation of confessing ill-desert and receiving life back again at the hand of him who raised thedead. As long as the heart of the world is at variance with pure christianity, so long will it raise objections against it. The objections which are answered in one age will spring up in another. Each new generation has the same tendencies. No form of unbelief is silenced forever: no error is once for all rooted from the earth.

In the physical world repeated changes of seasons and currents of wind are needed to remove noxious vapors. And so it is in the moral world. Every thought, evil and good, has free growth in the human mind: the ranker the soil, the more luxuriant is it of systems and schemes and plans and thoughts that heave themselves into life and fall to decay on the spot that gave them birth.—And corruption is exhaled from the human growth. Society would become putrid, the moral atmosphere deadly as it is in heathendom, except that the ever agitated currents of thought that come down from the mountain peaks of God, are breathed over the plain. A truth does not do its work in the world once for all. It requires constant enforcement, and an living witness. And here is the place of the church. It is to sow the seeds of truth in the world each new Spring time of humanity. It is to be a constant witness, meeting and melting down the cavils of the corrupt heart, whose opposition is the standing objection against religion. As unbelief is repeated, so must the testimony be constant.

Lecture of Dr. W. O. Ayres.

An able and exceedingly interesting address was delivered on last Friday evening before the Mercantile Library Association: subject, "The Unity of Design in Creation." We may be able hereafter to present some of the leading illustrations which were presented of the subject.

The following is the concluding sentence:

"And is not the study which brings such subjects as these before the mind, well worthy of our notice and attention? With what propriety can we claim for any human works the meed of respect or admiration, if we accord it not to the works of God? And until noble and exalting sentiments have lost their force, till images of all that is beautiful and grand have ceased to charm, we may with reason urge that the pursuits of Natural Science should hold an elevated place in our esteem. It is impossible that we should bring the intellect and the heart into communion with the Eternal Source of order and perfection, through the medium of those things which His hands have made, without receiving a reflex influence, and our past condition must have been sad indeed, if that influence is so far perverted by us as to fail of producing benefit to the soul."

A city is fortunate whose leading men of science are not only theoretical christians, but also eminent and practical examples of active piety.

☞ The Limantour claim has finally been confirmed. This only settles the question as between the United States and the Limantour claimants.

Cora and the Jury System.

OUGHT THE JURY SYSTEM TO BE CHANGED? The disagreement of the Jury in the case of Cora has revived the discussion of this question. It seems nearly, or quite, impossible in San Francisco to convict a man who has money.—The foremost orators of the city are hired; witnesses are bought; evidence is manufactured and made to pass current with juries. A high standard of moral sentiment is requisite in a community in order to render the present system of jury trial practicable; just as a high state of society, intellectually and morally, is requisite to render a people capable of self-government. The public current must set strongly in favor of the execution of justice, it must overawe those who would scruple not to betray its dearest interest, and then justice is possible.—The present jury system will answer in Boston. There a jury can be found to convict Webster on *circumstantial* evidence: here a jury cannot be found to convict Cora on direct evidence.—The jury system utterly fails here: it is wholly impracticable. Yet what shall be done? Shall another be adopted in its stead? The present system is the true one. In virtuous communities it convicts the guilty perhaps as faithfully as is consistent with safety to the innocent. To change the system here would be to make the same confession which was made in our resort to the Vigilance Committee. It could be but a temporary resort, and it were better if possible to bear with the failure of conviction than to change a system which is essentially right. Public sentiment will improve. Morality is gaining ground. A higher tone prevails with each year. Wealth cannot now screen a man from public scrutiny and public condemnation. Corrupt judges can no longer sit on the bench, es sworn to justice. Corrupt jurors will soon be driven from the box, and witnesses brought out of gambling-rooms and tippling places will scarcely be allowed a place for their perjury.—Let every right sentiment be cherished and every wrong action be branded. The time is not far off when human life shall be held sacred and when punishment shall be comparatively certain.

There is already safety to the blameless citizen. No one believes that Cora would have escaped conviction on the first trial, if Richardson had been only the victim of assassination without the suspicions which his previous associations give room for. If he had not kept company with gamblers, if he had not exposed himself to a personal quarrel with them, if he had been a man above such reproach and suspicion, no jury, on such evidence, could have failed of conviction even here. Or if the courts should utterly fail to convict, the *Committee* would again come forth. The lives of men of pure association are just as safe now in San Francisco as they are in New York; and retribution for the murder of such is nearly as certain. Men know it. There is a guard about the virtuous and the unsuspected, strong as legions already. Men have only to keep out of the company of those who deal in cards and knives and pistols, and they are comparatively safe. It is well known that there scarcely has been a murder in San Francisco which had not some connection with the gambling or the drinking house. Yet all this does not lessen the guilt of Cora. We have read the testimony carefully, and we believe that he is guilty of murder. He is saved from present conviction by a brood of witnesses of the same class with himself, the associates of harlots, who have turned up since the Coroner's inquest. It is singular that at least two of that class of men should have happened to be witnesses of the taking off of Richardson. Another trial will be had, and we hope such a sifting of these witness es will take place as has not before been known in these courts. If Cora *can* be convicted let it be done; but if not, still let our jury system stand; at once the wise safeguard of individual innocence, and a signal proof of the confidence which communities may yet repose in men; entrusting to each private citizen who serves as a juror all the great interests of justice.

Editorial Correspondence.

Springfield Jan. 16th, 1856.

SONORA.—As one enters Sonora from the West, his first feeling will probably be that of disappointment at the size of the town; but as he passes a moderate hill, turns a right angle to the north, and ascends its main street, he soon finds himself wondering how a place of such magnitude can be supported at this point in the mountains. For near two-thirds of a mile, continuous buildings, stores, shops, offices, boarding houses, dwellings, and other structures, line both sides of the street, while, a part of the way, one or two streets back are also well settled. The town contains some one hundred and ten families, American and foreign, and numbers, including its suburbs, one hundred and seventy children, of the age to claim school money from the State. The condition of society seems good, considering the large numbers of Spaniards and French who have always, from the first settlement of the place, resided here. Three good church buildings show the interest of the people in religion, morality, and intelligence. Rev. Messrs. Harmon, Pres., Fisk, M. E. North, and Fitzgerald, M. E. South, regularly preach to good congregations each Sabbath in their respective churches. A large and prosperous Division of the Sons, proves that Temperance is not in the back-ground, while the comparative order and sobriety prevailing in the streets, and the small number resorting to places of dissipation, show an encouraging social advancement. Two private schools of a superior character, in some small manner meet the educational wants of the place; but it is a shame and disgrace to the town that it should leave one hundred and thirty of its children destitute of all means of school-instruction, and growing up in ignorance. The location of this town is on the highest line of mining in the county. Immediately above it rises a high range of lofty mountains, which is the commencement of a vast lumber region, with fine valleys for grazing and farming. Fourteen saw-mills, we were told, are there cutting out boards for the country below, and giving employment to hundreds of hardy laborers. West of Sonora, lies a lower range of mountains running parallel with the one East. Between these ranges is enclosed a rich mining region of some miles in extent. The whole earth without known limits is rich in gold. The miners descend far down among most singular marble rocks, washing all the earth taken out; at an average yield when washing, of from five to ten or even twelve dollars a day. The marble rocks do not form a solid ledge, but are single isolated rocks, not boulders, for they could never have been rolled along, of every imaginable shape; as though once there had been here an extended line of broken rocks, through which great floods of heated water had been forced, dissolving away large portions of the soluable marble; the vacancies afterwards becoming filled with gold-bearing clay, which in some cases becomes a deposit several feet higher than the marble rocks, just beyond a slight elevation and on a wide level plain.

SHAW'S FLAT.—This is a fine town two miles north of Sonora. It is on the marble range, and is building up in a regular substantial style, as though its fifty families were wisely intending to make this beautiful locality their permanent home. As we came up over the hill on the East, and saw suddenly the whole flat, of near a mile in extent before us, dotted over with its many lovely cottages, from each of which, in the still evening, (for the sun had just set) gently-curling columns of smoke were silently ascending, we thought it one of the loveliest rural scenes which we had ever viewed. The people seem awake to to the importance of improvement. An excellent school teacher has been engaged, and a fine house is hastening to completion, to gather the children into a free-school. A good Temperance Hall has been built, in which one of the largest Divisions in the mountains meets each Saturday evening, and a good congregation assembles each Sabbath afternoon for religious worship, besides the Sabbath School in the morning. Each Monday evening, a Lyceum also is attended by a large number of intelligent miners for the discussion of topics of interest; while on two evenings of the week, a singing school of forty pupils is taught by a good instructor. The Sons deserve much praise, for erecting a house suitable and available for so many most useful purposes. Since we last visited this place it has made great and decided improvement. There are many fine gardens, with door-yards, set out with excellent fruit trees and surrounded with beautiful picket fences. Men are beginning to think that every external feature of a lovely residence can here be secured in a degree of perfection, equal with any other portion of the Union, if not even much greater. On the North-west edge of this flat are diggings which are among the richest in California. They are at what may be called the head of Table Mountain proper. The lead extends out from the Marble range, and here lies upon a bed-rock, and extends to the South-west, running in under Table Mountain. For some distance, this lead is worked by sinking shafts along upon it from twenty-five to forty feet deep, till it goes under the mountain.—There it is reached by deep shafts or expensive tunnels. It is confidently believed by multitudes that this lead, of which we have spoken, is but an off-shoot from a richer and larger lead, extending the whole length under Table Mountain.

TABLE MOUNTAIN.—From these diggings we descended along the South side of this singular mountain, below Jamestown, to the West, then passed over and ascended again upon the North side. In some respects this mountain is the most remarkable in California; in other respects it is the same with many others. In common with others, it is composed of old lava or basalt resting on ancient gravel and other depositions from water. On its top, like many others extending to the North of it, it is as level almost as the waters of a lake, only descending very uniformly to the West, at an angle of about twenty-five feet to the mile. Its height above the surface of the surrounding country varies, owing principally to the variation of the country and not its own. But it may be said to be from one to five hundred feet high. Its width is generally not far from a sixth of a mile, though differing in different places. But its remarkable peculiarity is that, through its length, which is some fifteen or eighteen miles, it winds and curves with other variations in exact resemblance to a vast river; just exactly as it would, had it been once disgorged, a molten fiery flood, from the old burning Sierra volcanoes, and poured down the deep channel of some vast river, bearing on with its mighty current quantities of rocks and pebbles and sand, mingled in and formed into a part of itself upon its edges, filling up the whole bed of the river, and then all cooled into a moveless solid mass. Afterwards we must suppose the surrounding, country, in the course of ages, to have been washed away by floods and storms, till the once river of lava stands high above the region around, with precipitous sides, a Table Mountain. Recent reports from the great Volcano of the Hawaiian Islands tell us that the last summer, the lava there has thus flowed, winding as a river for fifty miles; so doubtless Table Mountain was formed.

Beneath this mountain, in the deposits of the old river bed, it is the expectation of many a sanguine, eager miner, that he shall secure immense quantities of long wished-for gold. But let them remember that the channels of ancient rivers must and will be, like the channels of modern ones in some places immensely rich, but in many others, exceedingly poor. So true is this with present rivers, that many have expressed the belief that the money expended in river mining has never been returned. There is gold under Table Mountains in the old bed; and some have found rich deposits along the edge in apparent outbreaks, or off-shoots, sloughs or bayous; but none are really in the bed, unless possibly, they are near Shaw's Flat. We have not a doubt but that thousands of dollars will be spent in reaching the bed in places where not hundreds will be taken out. We have been into many of these tunnels which are progressing, and are confident of many sad disappointments. We would not discourage one of those now at work. But the wild excitement abroad is ridiculous.

In many of these tunnels singular petrifactions are often found. At the mouth of one, the "Know-Nothing Tunnel," one mile West of Jamestown, we saw a perfect stump of solid flint, which was found standing in the bed rock, around which, the miners, Mr. Davies and his fellow-workmen, had removed the gravel and loose rock, till finally, as it stood alone and firm, they made use of a heavy sledge to break its roots of stone, and brought the whole out—one solid specimen. Around its roots it measured full three feet and a half. In another tunnel on the north side of the mountain, that of Mr. Strannahan, many large bones and teeth have often been taken out.

PAST AND FUTURE AGES.—As we reflect upon the many *ages* that have passed since these vegetables grew, these animals lived, and these depositions were made, how does time dwindle down into a day, and human life into a moment in comparison. And so when we think of the equally vast ages yet to come. Then, O man! O miner, where will thy gold be, and where wilt thou be? O! why this soul-absorbing and body-exhausting effort to gain the gold that perishes with the handling of it, in disregard of a boundless, endless eternity? There is madness in the heart of man. What shall it profit him if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Does he say he knows nothing, and can know nothing of the future? He is wicked, foolish and self-condemned for making such an assertion and resting upon it without an earnest, careful, persevering, life-continued investigation to gain knowledge on a subject of such vast, such infinite importance. "Strive to enter in at the strait gate." "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." A religion that requires thought, and feeling, and will and action, earnest and mighty, is just the religion for man and true to the dictates of nature. Oh, man, think upon it; choose it; and live under its incentives and in its hopes.

S. V.

For The Pacific.

HONOLULU, Dec. 24th, 1855.

Two extreme opinions are abroad respecting the natives of these islands. One is that they have been so elevated by missionary influence that their character and condition is now but little inferior to that of the angels. The other is that they have made no considerable advance either in piety, morals, intelligence, or in the arts of civilized life, but are nearly or quite as barbarous and benighted, as when first discovered by Capt. Cook. Both of these opinions are equally unfounded. They have doubtless arisen either from the want of accurate information on the subject, or from a prejudiced construction of facts.

On landing among us, the stranger, who would gather correct impressions in regard to the results which have been secured here by missionary labor, should remember that human nature is *human nature* the world over, and under every government, and in every clime, is regulated by substantially the same principles. He should remember that men by becoming missionaries do not *thereby* become angels, or cease to be members of a frail and erring race. In some respects missionaries are more unfavorably situated for the cultivation of personal virtues than other men.—They are exposed to many peculiar temptations, and are surrounded by a multitude of depressing influences. To expect, therefore, that in every respect, they will be spotless models of human perfection, is as unreasonable as unwise. Greater charity, if anything, where charity is called for, should be exercised toward them than toward those who are more favorably situated for self-culture.

He who would receive correct impressions should remember too, how exceedingly difficult it is to revolutionize the maxims and habits of a people; that the arts and customs of civivilized life are the growth of ages rather than of single generations, and that the first generation of this people, since they received the gospel, has not yet passed off the stage of action.

On landing among us the stranger, who gives due weight to these considerations, will be surprised rather than disappointed at the actual condition of things. The missionaries themselves, especially the clenical portion of them, will be found to be as blameless and devoted christians, to say the least, as can be found at home. Among the natives progress, a hundred fold beyond what could reasonably have been expected, has been made. But little more than thirty years ago all classes of this people were sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance and immorality, without schools, without books, without a written language, and without a government, that deserved the name of government.—The people then herded together like the brutes, and conducted with all the licence of savage life. The nation was a nation of serfs. There was no sure protection either for property, life or liberty.

Now, this nation has a constitutional government, as free and as enlightened as that of the United States, sends its representatives to the principal civilized courts on the globe, and is distinguished for many excellencies, which would do honor to some of those nations, that have been for centuries treading the same path of improvement. Crime is less prevalent here than in most other places. The distinctive vices of barbarism have generally given place to the virtues of civilized life. The language of the nation has been reduced to writing and already embraces a considerable literature. A system of common school education, as extensive as that in Scotland or that in New England, is in successful operation. Intelligence is so generally diffused among the people, that a native is rarely met, who is ignorant of the art of reading and of the general run of the world's news. The number of professing christians is greater, in proportion to the population, than among any other people on the globe, where men are not compelled to profess religion by law. In familiar knowledge of Bible truth and in uniform observance of religious services, I am satisfied they are far in advance of most other nations. And in reverence for the Sabbath, respectful deportment and temperance habits, they are a commendable model to any people. In addition to all this, they are now sending missionaries to other lands, while the contributions of their churches probably exceed the contributions of a majority of the churches, even in New England. These statements are not mere declamation but can be substantiated by incontestable facts.

True the people are not yet perfect. Much, very much of evil still remains to be eradicated from their lives as well as from their hearts.—Many of their national peculiarities cling to them and doubtless will cling to them for years to come. Many of the most commendable virtues are not yet in extensive practice, and many loathesome vices still find lurking places. Yet the stranger, who lands on these shores, with a reasonable consideration of human nature, and of the work originally to be done, will be astonished rather than disappointed at the results already attained, and will be impressed with the irresistible conviction that a nation has been "born in a day."

J. D. STRONG.

A Short Sermon.—No. 2.

Prov. 9, 12. "If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself: but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it."

Reader, you act your pleasure in obeying or transgressing the law of God; but there is one thing in which you cannot choose for yourself, and that is the matter of your *arrest for trial*. When God calls to judgment, he will call *you*, and guilty or innocent, you must obey the summons. It matters not to you who else may hear the "Trump." *You* will hear it—it is of no consequence in this regard, who besides, sees the *"great white throne,"* you will see it, and him who sits upon it. It concerns you not who else will appear before that throne, and that Judge. You will be there,—be there to be judged. You have acted for yourself; you shall be tried by yourself; you shall have an *impartial* trial. It shall be as deliberate and as exact, as if you were there alone. Your case will not be hurried over from pressure of business. Not an act or a thought, or a wish, will be unnoticed; each will be fully investigated. Every idle word and secret thing will God bring into judgment. Every aggravating or palliating circumstance will be remembered, and have full weight. The exact award will be rendered;—whether it acquit or condemn you, justice will be done.

You will listen to the trial with breathless interest; your own memory will be quickened, and as fact after fact, motive after motive is brought *to light, you will be convinced that all is exact.* Conscience too will be alive, and you will be fully aware, step, by step, of your guilt or your innocence. If your heart condemns you, you will hang faint and trembling upon the lips of the Judge, as the Ancient of Days, the August One, shall solemnly pronounce your sentence. You will *hear* that sentence; it will concentrate your whole attention; every word will sink into your heart. It will be your *own*. It will fix your doom, and you will then know that whether acquitted or condemned, the exact reward of your doings has been pronounced. If you are condemned, your dismay will not be lessened by the thought that others will bear you company. If you are acquitted and welcomed to the home of the blessed, your heart shall thrill with exstatic joy, though you alone are welcomed to the bright abode. No sharer shall come in and take away your reward.

Reader, will you remember that you have an open account with God; that, hour by hour you are filling it with items? Every act will confront you at last. *Think of it!* You are laying up for yourself a "treasure in the heavens," or "heaping up wrath against the day of wrath." *"If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself: if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it."*

BETH.

For the Pacific.

Foreign Allegiance.

We commend the following extract from the New Orleans *Picayune*, to those in this community, who believe that the Catholic Clergy do not owe allegiance to a Foreign power. Especially we call their attetnion to that part of the paragraph which states that the Bishop of Mexico is resolved to appeal to the Pope from the decrees of the Secular power of the State, "as no other authority could release him from the oath he had taken to maintain these privileges and this jurisdiction of the Church."

"The most important decree lately promulgated is one of the 30th ult., depriving ecclesiastical Judges of Jurisdiction in civil cases, and requiring them to forego it, and to hand over to the secular authorities all such cases at present pending. The consequence of this has been to bring down the direct opposition of the clergy, with the Bishop of Mexico at their head. The latter had, previously to its promulgation, protested against it, and subsequently to its passage had declared that he could not comply with it, but would have to appeal to the Pope on the subject, as no other authority could release him from the oath he had taken to maintain these privileges, and this jurisdiction of the church. This subject was a subject of discussion up to the date of the latest intelligence. On the one hand, even by *soi disant* liberal papers, the Bishop and Clergy are supported; and on the other, Senor Juarez, the Minister signing the decree, is but moderately supported. A report had been circulated that the government had issued a decree against the Bishop, and had it in contemplation at once to take in hand the question of mortmain, but they were subsequently peremptorily denied."

To the above, we add the following from the *Harrisburg Herald:*

"It is related of Dr. De Barth, the Jesuit priest and Vicar General of Pennsylvania, that when told by a brother that he could not take the oath of naturalization to America without violating the oath of ordination to the Roman pontiff, he pronounced it a mistake, and promptly remarked that any part of the oath of allegiance to this country which may be incompatible with the first and greater allegiance to the pontiff is of no obligation."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association was held on Monday evening. The following is an abstract of an Essay read by Mr. John Archibald. The subject was: "The Primeval Curse; its effect and its end."

Man was created a perfect being, without any taint of moral evil, and therefore not subject to physical evil, which by the constitution of the universe is its unvarying accompaniment. In this state he was placed in the world, in a position of simple probation, with nothing to influence his will in one direction more than another. But man sinned, and his position towards God being altered, God's economy toward him was necessarily changed. The announcement of this change was in the words of the curse which form the subject of the essay. What was the true scope and effect of this curse? It is clear in the first place that whatever relation man might henceforth bear towards God, the curse could imply no idea of revenge, no malignant feeling of any kind on the part of the latter; it is entirely incompatible with His nature. At the same time man was no longer in his pristine state, yet still a free agent; a change in God's dealings towards him was inevitable, and all the probabilities of the case would lead us to expect that the nature of this change would be according to the action of its subject. Lastly God has provided a remedial dispensation whereby the effect of the curse is essentially modified.—We say essentially modified, not in a figurative sense, but in a positive and real one, to an extent which depends on the will of man only.—For what is death to the man who is reconciled to God? It cannot be called an evil in any true sense whatever. What even is bodily pain, loss of wealth, estrangement of friends, or any of the thousand ills that flesh is heir to? What is it that constitutes them an evil? It is clearly the unhappiness they cause; so long as they do not affect the happiness of the sufferer, their nature is changed and they are harmless. Now God has placed within reach of *our will* means by which they may be effectually prevented from affecting our happiness, and these means will produce their effect, precisely in proportion as we become one with Him in heart and will. Therefore we come to the following conclusion from all the above premises: To those who choose not to be united to God, the primeval curse is a simple intimation of that law of His universe, whereby suffering follows sin: to those who are willing to be reconciled to Him, it intimates that having admitted into their natures a bias towards sin, they will henceforth be subject to a system of counter influences, simply as a remedy however, in no wise as a punishment and thus man is no longer in a position of simple probation; he is now in one of discipline. This discipline is carried on by means of God's special providence. God, we may conceive, fixed the results He means to obtain, and the laws He means to follow in the government of the world, but not the details of his dealings; adjusting these, as the cases arise, to the free and therefore responsible actions of his creatures.

As to when the end will be, as to any calculations of the year or day, our Savior's answer to his disciples (Mark xiii. 32.) appears to be directly applicable. It will be when the discipline has produced its perfect work, and from that remarkable passage in St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, (viii. 19—23.) we may gather that it will result in the elimination of physical evil from at least this province of God's universe. Man will then be in a position of restoration; and not man only, but all that part of the universe that was affected by the curse. A glorious hope for it and for us! Who would not strive towards such an end!

DEATH OF CAPT. W. D. M. HOWARD.—This gentleman, one of the earliest and most wealthy citizens of San Francisco, died at his residence in the city, on Saturday last. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens on Monday last. Capt. Howard was much esteemed. He left a large fortune.

Arrival of the Cortes.

The Nicaragua Steamship *Cortes* arrived on *Saturday the 16th. inst., bringing dates from* New York up to Dec. 27th. She brings no later news from Europe. It appears that the steamer *Northern Light* cleared from New York on the 24th, but was detained near Bedlow's Island till the 27th., by order of the U. S. authorities, till a search was made for a number of Nicaragua expeditionists, who, it was rumored, had taken passage upon her for Nicaragua.

"According to the orders of the District Attorney, the Revenue Cutter Washington Immediately started in pursuit of the Northern Light. Had it been ten minutes later, the Northern Light would have got too much the start of her; but she could not have gone farther than the Narrows, as a telegraphic despatch had been sent to Fort Hamilton, and forts below that, if the steamer attempted to pass to fire into her.

The steamer had got under full speed when met oy the *Washington*. The cutter fired first a blank cartridge which was not noticed, when a round shot was fired directly across her bows, which brought her to.

The following despatch was received by Mr. McKean from the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON; December 24th, 1856.

Hon. John McKeon, U. S. District Attorney, City of New York:

Capt. Bigelow's despatch has been received, and I am gratified to learn that the Northern Light was not permitted to escape. You will receive full instructions by mail. In the meantime omit no measures and spare no effort to vindicate the law. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The *Morning Express* of Wednesday, the 26th December says:

The greatest excitement still exists throughout the city and vicinity, respecting the Northern Light and the Fillibusters.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, one hundred and eighty-nine of the Fillibusters were put on board the pilot boat Edward Grillins, and were transported over to Pier No. 3. when they were all set at liberty.

Capt. Tinklepaugh the engineer, was arrested for violating the order of the District Attorney, after they had been served with a process; she being then seized in the name of the Government.

The steamer was thoroughly searched, and no arms or implements of war being found, she was permitted to sail on the 27th.

ATLANTIC ITEMS.—The House is still unorganized. Congress had adjourned over the Christmas holidays.

P. P. F. Degrand, one of the ablest and most respected bankers of Boston, died in that city on the 23d inst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The Nicaragua business excites interest. Parker H. French thought proper not to present his credentials, quietly assured that he would not be received now. He hopes for recognition by and by, and will not visit Europe for favor there, as has been said. He goes to St. Louis for a time to visit his family, and will await events.

The nomination of Francis P. Blair for the Presidency, is being discussed by the Republican party of the North.

The reports of peace and quiet in Kansas, received by the last steamer, are confirmed.

Interior News.

AFFAIRS IN SIERRA COUNTY.—A correspondent of the *Chronicle* writing from Sierra county, says: Business of all kinds is very dull here now. But we have a good prospect of having the best season for mining next spring that we ever have had. The snow is six feet deep here, and on the mountains around us not less than ten feet, and very solid, which will give us an abundance of water next summer.

MURDER.—A Spaniard named Gallardo, was murdered at a fandango house in Sonora, by a Peruvian named Cucalon, on Friday of last week. At the last accounts, the murderer had not been taken.

GOOD YIELD.—The Nevada *Journal* says that the Nebraska Company took from their diggings on Selby Hill, on Tuesday, one hundred ounces of gold, the result of one day's washing. A few days previous, the same company took out one hundred and eighty ounces in one day. The same paper states that Mr. A. J. Hagan, a banker in Nevada, purchased four hundred ounces of gold dust on Monday last. The hills in the vicinity are beginning to yield now that water can be had.

DITCH ENTERPRISES.—The Sonora *Herald* says that one million of dollars has been expended in ditch enterprises in Tuolumne county during the past year.

METALS IN MONTEREY.—The Monterey *Sentinal* says there are not less than six distinct veins of silver, lead, copper and other minerals, found on the hills of the Alizal rancho, in that county

Home Matters.

ARREST OF BRACE, THE MURDERER.—Brace, one of the murderers of Capt. West, at the Mission Dolores, about nine months since, was arrested at San Jose, last Sunday. He has been living in the vicinity of San Jose ever since his escape after the murder of West.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Association held its annual election on Monday last, for officers, with the following result: *President*—F. A. Woodworth; *Vice President*—E. H. Washburn; *Corresponding Secretary*—E. H. Howard; *Recording Secretary*—W. C. Hyde; *Treasurer*—W. R. Garrison; *Directors*—J. G. Kittle, H. H. Walbridge, J. A. Donohoe, T. J. L. Smiley, W. J. Balley, G. H. Kellogg, H. D. Oliphant, C. J. Dempster, and J. H. Coghill.

MURDER.—A man named Joseph Brooks was killed by another named Nicholas Graham, on on the night of the 18th inst, on board the steamer *Columbia*, lying at Vallejo st. Wharf.

Salem Correspondence.

(The letter below, received by the last mail from our correspondent, partakes of the feeling which has agitated the East upon the subject of which it treats, but which we trust has before this subsided. We admit the letter upon the principle of giving the freedom of untrammeled expression to our regular and approved correspondents; although we may not be able to endorse all of their opinions, and although they may touch upon topics, which concern us less than our own local interests and which ourselves we should not care to discuss. The same freedom we should accord to an accepted correspondent from any section. Our own view of the merits of the Kansas question is, tha Missourians who were not settlers in Kansas*t have been* decided aggressors upon the rights of the actual settlers of that territory, and we are happy to find that a large portion of the South repudiates their doings.)

State of Affairs in Kansas.

SALEM, MASS., Dec. 19, 1855.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—The blood of the nation has been ready to boil, and in some places boiling, for the last ten days on account of the state of affairs in Kansas. It has for some time been expected that a collision would take place between the officers of law appointed under the enactments of the Legislature elected by men of Missouri, who crossed over into Kansas and controlled the ballot box, choosing their own pro-slavery candidates and then returning to Missouri, and the actual residents of the territory who, from the first, refused to acknowledge that Legislature or any of its doings. There can be no doubt about the abstract right or duty of pursuing this course on the part of the free-State party, constituting as they do, three-fourths of the actual citizens of Kansas, whom the organic act of Congress makes "sovereigns" of their own affairs, according to the euphoneous principle of "squatter sovereignty." No freeman would or should submit to such an invasion. At the same time, it was evident from the way the first stakes of the game were laid down, that the pro-slavery party would shrink from no daring or monstrosity in carrying it on; that, having begun with lawlessness and violence, having secured the recall of Reeder as Governor, because he would not consent to be a party to their schemes, and the appointment of Gov. Shannon who would, and has, they would attempt to enforce in Kansas the laws which were the fruits of Missouri ballots. The collision has come.

On the 22d of Nov. a man by the name of Dow went to a blacksmith-shop at Hickory Point twelve miles from Lawrence city on business, where he met a Mr. Colman and Buckley. Colman had been cutting timber from a claim held by Dow, to burn a lime kiln, and some words passed between them in relation to it, but nothing of serious import. Dow left, and when distant some twenty rods, heard a percussion cap snap. He turned round, and Colman, having supplied the cap by another, immediately fired, lodging eight buck-shot in the breast of Dow and killing him instantly. Colman was a pro-slavery man and fled to Gov. Shannon. He was taken to Lecompton for trial. At the instigation of Buckley, Colman's friend, an attempt was made to suppress the testimony of the principal witness against Colman, a Mr. Bronson. A peace warrent was issued against him; and a Mr. Jones, Sheriff under the laws of the Legislature of the Missousians for that district of Kansas, and at the same time Post Master of Westport, a town in Missouri (!) proceeded with a mounted armed posse of 13 men to executeit. Bronson is seized, and mounted on a mule and the party depart, but are soon met by an equal number of free-State men, and Bronson is delivered from them. Unfortunately two or three houses of pro-slavery men are burned that night in the same settlement. The Missourians are outraged! The law is trampled under foot! There is an insurrection! Gov. Shannon's brain, inflamed only by the reports of the side which he has espoused from the first, is turned! He issues a proclamation against the insurrectionists! telegraphs to the President for authority to call out the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth, to maintain order! summons the militia, receiving and desiring volunteers from Missouri! This latter fact is plain from the following document, the orignial of which has fallen into the hands of the Free-State party. The person who wrote it is Secretary to Gov. Shannon. Platte county is in Missouri:

"DEAR GENERAL.—The Governor having called out the militia, this is to inform you to order out your division and proceed forthwith to Lecompton. The Governor not having the power you can call on the Platte County Rifle Co., as our neighbors are always ready to help us. Do not implicate the Governor whatever you do.

Meanwhile, the free citizens, fearing lest the crisis had come, and that the attempt would now be made by arms to force on them a system of Legislation which they had no hand in making, knowing that if overcome there would be no mercy at the hands of their maddened opponents, the personifications of lawlessness and passion, began to assemble in Lawrence, determined to resist to the last. According to last accounts they number from 700 to 1000 men, mostly armed with Sharpe's Rifles, capable of being discharged at the rate of twelve or fifteen times a minute; and the pro-slavery party, numbering from 300 to 400, armed with Western Rifles and a few cannon, with recruits pouring in from Missouri, are about eight miles distant, swearing that "*order*" shall be maintained.

Such are the facts as near as they can be ascertained. The South is up at fever heat, the North not much below it. Propositions have been made in Georgia from a high quarter, to have the State; subscribe $100,000 to make Kansas a slave State, and in the Legislature of Virginia to raise a regiment of volunteers to be sent there to maintain "ordor." No doubt there are the elements, in this state of things, of a terrible explosion, which, unless Providence kindly avert it, may shake the Union from center to circumference. The fact is Gov. Shannon, doubtless acting under instructions, committed a great *blunder*—not to say *crime*—by adopting the doings of the spurious legislature, no more the choice of the residents in Kansas than, if hordes from China should pour in and control the elections in California and then retire, the result would be the voice and will of your citizens. It was *terribly* unwise for the Administration to send out a partisan Gov., one who should commit himself to all the baseness and trickery of a violent and excited rabble, and adopt a course of policy based on the assumption of the justness of all their crimes. *Terribly unwise*—for they did not know who they had to deal with; and they must either retreat from that policy, or blood will be the consequence. Besides, this course has done more towards uniting the Anti-Nebraska men in Congress than otherwise would be possible, considering the divided and impracticable state of parties now; and renders it probable that Mr. Banks, their candidate, will be elected speaker, he receiving regularly some 35, votes more than any other man, and wanting but six of an election. The administration candidate can command only 74 votes.

Another curious thing in relation to this Kansas difficulty, is the freak of words. The Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, having introduced a lawless force from Missouri, trampled on the organic act of Congress, established over the actual residents, a *bogus* legislature, passed and officered a set of odious and tyrannical enactments, and having insulted and mobbed and tarred and feathered many peaceable citizens, for the simple crime of professing their anti-slavery opinions, when they could get them under their power near the Missouri line, now, when a Missouri Post Master, acting as a mock sheriff of Kansas, is obstructed and two or three houses burned, vaunts itself and is vaunted by the Administration and the South, as the *law and order* party. One little act of disorder, the only one they can allege from their point of view, is to outweigh months of outrage and violence, reverse all the natural application of terms, and throw, as a mantle of virgin innocence, the appellation of *law and order* over all their crimes! O words, ye harlequins! how ye can disport with and disguise the meaning of things!

Yours,

NAUMKEAG.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Mr. Speer will lecture on Friday evening next.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

By the *Ed. Koppische*, which arrived Jan. 17th, 76 days out, from Hong Kong, it appears that the discontented spirits of the department round Canton are gathering upon the Island of Lintin, which occupies a very commanding position in the bay between the Bogue and Hong Kong and Macao. They will attack the city of Canton when sufficiently strong, and vow ample revenge for the murders of their friends during the past year.

The American ship *A. Cheeseborough*, bound for San Francisco, was run into on October 5th, by a British clipper, the *Invincible*, and sunk at sea in the neighborhood of Formosa.

Sir Jas. Stirling's Convention at Japan, was ratified on the 9th of October.

American whalers are already in trouble with the Japanese, who endeavored to embarrass them in procuring supplies as granted by the Treaty. There has been, it is said, some fighting and bloodshed.

California Legislature.

SENATE.

LIEUT. GOV. ANDERSON, Presiding.

JAN. 17.—Mr. Fiske introduced a bill to amend the Foreign Miners' Tax, so as to reduce it to $4 per month, to take effect on the first of February. Referred to Committee on Mines.

JAN. 18.—Mr. Cosby, from the Military Committee, reported back the concurrent Resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the appropriation of 50,000 stand of arms for the use of our State, and recommended its passage. The Resolution was passed.

The Assembly concurrent resolution to authorize the Governor to call out an independent volunteer company, not to exceed fifty men, in Klamath county, for the protection of the citizens against the Indians, was concurred in.

JAN. 21.—Mr. Burton introduced a concurrent resolution that a Joint Committee, consisting of two from the Senate and three from the Assembly, be appointed to wait upon the State Treasurer and request him to withhold payment of all warrants drawn on account of the State Prison. The resolution was adopted.

JAN. 22.—The hour of twelve having arrived Mr. Mandeville called up the special order of the day, and, after a speech of some length, moved the indefinite postponement of both the Senate and Assembly resolution fixing a day for the election of a Senator.

Upon the motion, Mr. French moved the previous question, which was sustained by Ayes, 18; Noes, 15—Messrs. Flint, Fiske and Wilson voting in the affirmative with the Democrats.

The Chair announced the question on the indefinite postponement, when Mr. Mandeville stated that his motion carried with it the whole subject.

The Chair stated that the question was on indefinitely postponing the two resolutions.

The vote was then taken, with the following result:

Ayes.—Messrs. Crandall, Day, De la Guerra, Dosh, Fiske, Flint, French, Gove, Hawks, Heintzelman, Hook, Lippincott, Mandeville, McNeill, Norman, Rust, Shaw, Tilford, Wilson—19.

Noes.—Messrs. Ashley, Burnett, Burton, Bynum, Coffroth, Cosby, Ferguson, Hawthorne, McCallum, McCoun, McGee, Scellen, Waite, Westmoreland—14.

Mr. Hawks gave notice that to-morrow, he would move a re-consideration.

Mr. French moved a re-consideration of the vote now, which the Chair ruled out of order.

Mr. French appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained by Ayes, 25; Noes, 6.

ASSEMBLY.

J. T. FARLEY, Speaker.

Jan. 16.—Mr. Oliver, of El Dorado, introduced bill to amend an act entitled, An Act concerning Notaries Public, which was read a first and second time, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brent's "Nebraska resolution" called up and discussed and indefinitely postponed.

Jan. 18;—Committee on accounts and expenditures reported substitute fixing *per diem* of officers as follows: Chief and Assistant Clerks, $15; Sergeant-at-Arms, $15; Enrolling, Engrossing Clerks, Chaplain, $12; Doorkeeper and Copying Clerks, $10; Pages, Porters, $6. Adopted and bill passed.

The Report of the Committee on Mileage, fixing the amount of mileage due each member, was received and adopted.

Jan. 19.—Mr. George's resolution that the Comptroller of State, be and is hereby directed to furnish the House with the contract hertofore entered into by the State Prison Directors for the erection of the prison wall, together with the amount of warrants issued for the same, the date of said issue, the number of the warrants and to whom made payable, was adopted.

Jan. 22.—The Report of State Comptreller with contract, &c., for the construction of State Prison Wall, was laid before the House, and referred to the State Prison Committee.

Mr CURTIS offerred a concurrent resolution, that both Houses meet in Joint Convention on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of U. S. Senator.

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed:—The resolution was then adopted.

NOT DISPOSED TO FREE LOVE.—A petition of citizens of Utah and Carson Valley, asking that a memorial be transmitted to Congress, asking that that portion of that Territory be annexed to this State. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

MERCY TO THE ORPHANS.—Fifty dollars was procured on Friday last for the Orphan Asylums, by detecting a gambling house in Commercial street. The Gambling Act of last winter provides that one fourth of the fines so collected shall go to the District Attorney; one fourth to the County Treasury, and the remainder to be equally divided between the various Orphan Asylums within the limits of the county. If our officers would make favor with the ladies, let them keep a look out.

"BLESSED BE YE POOR."—The Archbishop of Mexico has published a protest against the abolition of clerical jurisdiction (form.) The Bishops of Oaxaca, Guadalajara and Michocacan have done the same. The clergy are known to own two thirds of all the property in the republic.

San Francisco Total Abstinence Society

There will be Temperance Meetings every Lord's Day at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington st., corner of Jones' Alley, between Montgomery and Sansome sts., at 3 o'clock P. M. And the public are invited to be present, especially such as sell, or use as a beverage, intoxicating liquors. The services are to be appropriate to the day.

The Rev. Mr. FISHER will lecture next Sabbath Jan. 27th 1856, at 3 oclock, P. M.

PLEDGE.

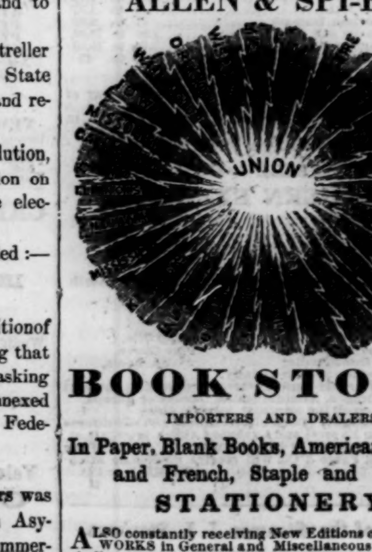
We pledge ourselves, that we will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirit ous or malt liquors, wine, or cider; and that we will, on all suitable occasions. discountenance their use throughout the community.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The market still continues dull, and prices remains without any material change.

BOOTS AND SHOES—
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges.
BREAD—
Pilot Bread in bbls. ℔ lb........6½ @ 7
Navy in bbls..........5 1-2 @ 6
Crackers in tins..........8 @ 10
BROOMS—
Eastern, per dozen..........5,00 @ 5,50
CANDLES—
Sperm ℔ lb..........45
Adamantine..........30 @ 32½
COFFEE—
Java..........12 1-2
Manilla..........11 @ 12
Rio..........12 1-2
CORDAGE—
Manilla, American made..........16 @ 20
Tarred do do..........15
Bale Rope do do.
COAL—
Lackawana..........20 @ 23
Cumberland..........25
DRY GOODS—
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges
Blankets, cost and charges.
Brown Sheetings..........9 @ 9½
do Drillings..........9 @ 9½
Bleached Shirtings..........8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5..........30
do do No. 6 to 10..........28
FLOUR AND MEAL—
Gallego & Haxall..........15,00
Domestic..........9 @ 9½
Corn meal, half bbls..........3,00 @ 3,25
FRUITS & PRESERVES—
Apples, dried..........18 @ 20
Peaches do Chile..........25 @ 30
Currants, Zante..........25
Pie fruits, ass'td per doz..........5,50
Ass'td Preserves..........5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins..........5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts..........5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna..........20
Raisins per box, layer..........5,50 @ 6,00
Almonds..........18 @ 20
Walnuts, English..........06
Lobsters, in lb tins..........5,00 @ 5,50
Turkey, do do..........8,00
Chickken, do..........8,50 @ 9,00
GRAIN—
Barley..........2¾
Wheat..........3
Oats..........2 1-2
GUNNY BAGS—
In bales..........17 @ 18
do bundles..........16
GUNPOWDER—
Am. Blasting..........7,00 @ 7,50
HARDWARE—
Shovels, Ames' L H bright....10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'..........10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—
American, 2lb tins, ℔ doz..........4,50
IRON—
Scotch Pig, per ton..........47,00 @ 50,00
LUMBER—
Eastern Lumber..........50,00 @ 60,00
Shingles, Eastern..........5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber..........35,00 @ 40,00
Oregon do..........30,00 @ 35,00
LEAD—
Sheet Lead..........9
Lead Pipe..........10 1-2
White Lead pure..........10
LIME AND CEMENT—
Cement, Rosendale..........5,50 @ 6,00
Lime..........5,00
OILS—
Linseed, boiled ℔ gal..........1,30 @ 1,35
Sperm, crude..........1,00
Olive, in bottles..........5,50
Turpentine..........80 @ 85
POTATOES—
California..........3 1-2
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—
Beef, mess bbl..........21 @ 22
Pork, clear, bbls..........35 @ 36
do mess..........33
Bacon Ex. Clear..........17
Hams, in brine..........15 @ 16
Lard, in 10 lb tins..........17 @ 18
do 20 lb do..........15 @ 16
do in kegs..........15
Butter, new Eastern..........32 @ 34
Cheese, do..........18 @ 19
do California..........22
Sugar, Crushed..........11¼ @ 11½
do New Orleans..........9 1-2 @ 10
do Manilla..........8½ @ 9
do China, No 1..........8½ @ 9
Soap, Castile, ℔ lb..........12
do Brown..........8
Saleratus, per lb..........7
Caeam Tartar..........37 1-2
Oysters, per doz..........8,00 @ 10,00
Tea, Gunpowder ℔ lb..........40 @ 45
do Imperial & Hyson..........40
SYRUP—
East Boston..........80
SALT—
Fine, 20lb bags..........45
do 10lb bags..........25
do 5lb do..........17
SPICES—
Assorted, cost and charges.
Yeast Powder, Preston & Merrill's.
per gross..........35,00 @ 37,50
TIN PLATES—
Plates, I C coke..........13,00
do I X charcoal..........14,00

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Knickerbocker Magazine, Blackwood's ", Illustrated " of art., National ", Leslie's N. Y. Journal, Boston Traveller, " Know Nothing, " Olive Branch, " Yankee Blade, " Privateer, " Waverly Magazine, " Pilot, " Flag of Union, " Star S. Banner, " True Flag, " Ballou's Pictorial, " Life in Boston, Louisville Journal, Portland Transcript, Baltimore Sun, American Union, Phil'a Dollar Newspaper, " Sat. Eve. Post, " Ledger, " N. A. and U. S. Gazette, " American Courier, Baltimore Clipper, Albany Switch, " Journal, " Atlas, Detroit Tribune, Detroit Free Press, Rochester Republican, Munroe Co. Democrat, Newark Sentinel, Newburg Telegraph, Lowell Journal, Nantucket Inquirer, " Mirror, Norwich (Ct) Tribune, N. W. (Gazette) Galena, Savanah (G. A.) News, Portsmouth Chronicle, Chicago Democrat, Chicago Journal, Boston Statesman, Boston Atlas, Hartford Times, Machias Union, Missouri Republican, Courrier Des Etats Unis, Nashville Courier, Mississippian, Bath Mirror, Indiana State Journal, Charleston Mercury, St. Johns Observer, Dubuque (Iowa) Express, Grand Rapids Enquier, Ballou's Magazine, Oregon Papers, Lower California Papers, Chilian Papers, Peruvian ", Australian Papers, London Illustrated News, Dublin Nation, Liverpool Times, Glasgow Herald, Westminster Review, Edinburg ", Bronson's ", London Lancet.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Macondray & Co, 63 Sansome street.
Sherwood & Newell, 111 Battery street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
F A Foster, 30 Front street.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front.
C A Gillingham, 79 Washington st.
O R Wade, 79 Washington st.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 167 Sansome st
William H Dow, Davis st between California and Pine
Sherman and Dutton, Hay Dealers, cor Stewart and Mission

BLACKSMITHS.
Beeching and Post, 35 Pine st. btween Battery and First.
Fernald and Co, Pine bet. Montgomery and Sansome.
Nelson & Doble, Pine street bet Battery and Front.
Sims and Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st. near Front.

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J B Roberts and Co, 102 Battery street.

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D Hunt & Co, Hardware, corner Battery and Merchant
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J W Britton, Hardware, Stoves and Sheet Iron, 60 Sacramento.
J M Brown & Co, Hardware, cor Battery and Sacramento.
DeLong, McNeil & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 63 Battery street.
W M Rockwell, Hardware Dealer, 108 Battery street.
Reay & Johnson, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, 41 Battery street.
G L Goud & Co, Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware 122 Sansome
Hubbard & Co, Stove Dealers, 117 Sansome street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 105 Front.
Benchley & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

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Thomas Snow, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square cor Bush and Market sts.

STENCIL CUTTER.
F M Trueworthy, Stencil Cutter, Iron Buildings, cor Sansome and California sts

LEATHER DEPOT.
Encinal Tanning Co. cor Washington and Battery Sts.

UNDERTAKER.
Nathaniel Gray, Sacramento st near Dupont st.

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Wissinger, Wisker & Langland, 151 Sansome st.
Bordwell & Co, Pine st, bet Battery and Sansome.
A R Wells, Stair Builder, 196 Sansome st.

CONFECTIONERY.
Mercer and Bernheim, Confectioners, 126 Kearney st
G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington st, near Stockton

BAG FACTORIES.
Greenwood & Co, 62 Sansome st. bet. Calafornia and Pine.
C L North, Machine Sewing 145 Sansome st.

MARKETS.
Winchester Market, P H Schnabel & Co, 90 Kearny st.
Winchester Market, Joseph L Howell, 90 Kearny st.
Pacific Market, A Thompson, Game and Poultry Dealer.
do do J H Kessing, Dealer in Fish.
Golden Gate Market, Davis st. John A May, Meats etc.

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Mission Street Bakery, Boyd & Miller 139 Mission n First st
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Jenny Lind Bakery, Ennis & Branch, cor Stockton & Union
New York Bakery, Kauce & Thompson, 160 Kearney.

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Bay State House 68 Front st below Com L Dickerman,
St Charles Hotel, Baxter and Stevens, First st near Market
Hendrickson's Dining Saloon, 74, 76, 78 and 80 Commercial and 111 Clay street.
Winn's Fountain Head, Clay st opposite the Plaza.
Mrs Garfield, Boarding House, 61 Clay st.
Rassette House, corner Bush and Sansome sts.
Metropolitan Ice Cream Saloon, &c Montgomery st, 2 doors N Washington.
Keystone Temperance House, Jackson st, below Davis.
New England House, 53 Sansome, bet Pine and California.
Southern House, Harrison & Jack, 159 and 161 Front st.
Jones' Hotel, Sansome, extending fm Clay to Commercial.
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific st, bet Battery and Sansome.
Fulton Hotel, G W Kellogg, 28 Jackson, bet Davis & Drumm.
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Washington Restaurant, 67 Sacramento street.
Susquehanna House, M H Kelsea, 172 Battery.
Albion House, Kelsea & Hagar, 40 Montgomery.
Aldens' Restaurant, 150 & 152 Clay st.
Oriental Hotel, A. Richardson, cor Battery and Bush sts.
Railroad House, Haley & Thompson, 48 Comerc'l and 87 Clay
International Hotel, Peck & Fisher, 176 Jackson st.
Tehama House, G W Frink, corner California and Sansome.
Wilson's Exchange, Estabrook & James, 71 Sansome street.
Central Hotel, R Savage, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.

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McKenna and Sinclair, Hair Dressers and Wig Makers, Commercial st., opposite Railroad House.
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Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes, cor 126 Sansome st.

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H I Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
James D Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
H B Janes, Attorney at Law, cor Merchant and Montgom'y
Wm K Osborn, Attorney at Law, 134 Montgomery street.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.

SADDLERY ETC.
Main & Winchester, Saddlery, harness, etc, 82 Battery.

GROCERIES.
Howe & Co, Grocers, 116 Sansome street.
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.
Bucklew & Co, Family Groceries, 206½ Clay street, Plaza.
R McKee and Co, 54 Front st.
A C Hendley & Co, Clay st wharf, near East st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORES.
Clinton Steam Flouring Mill Co's Depot, 13 Washington st bet Front and Davis.
W B Peake, Flour Dealer, Washington bt Front and Davis
Eaton & Bostwick, Flour, feed, &c. cor Davis & Wash'ton
Haraszty & Noltner, Hay and Grain, 22 Kearney near Post
Adams & Smith, Flour, Hay, etc, cor Market and Davis sts.
Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dr Ayres, 230 Washington st.
Dr Coit, 235 Washington st.
Dr A C Donaldson, cor Washington and Dupont.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.

AGRICULTURAL.
J P Sweeney & Co, Seedsmen and Florists, Agricultural Seed Store, cor California and Sansome sts.
S L Palmer & Co, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store corner Davis and Washington sts.
J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st.

WOOD AND COAL.
John Rudman, Corner of Market and Front Streets.
S. T. Thompson. Bush st, below Battery.
Adams & Smith, corner Market and Davis sts.
John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

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H Hudson, California Mustard depot cor Front and Pine sts.
Haynes and Lawton, Crockery, No. 128 Sansome st. cor Merchant.
Tyler's Office, Eagle Coffee Mills, 118 Front st.
John C Ayres, Brass Foundry and Lock Factory, Oregon st bet Front and Davis sts
J F Hall and E R Rawley, City Laundry, Stevenson st, near corner of Kearny and Market, office Niantic building.
Alexander Coffin, Inspector of provisions, 164 Front st.
J P Raymond & Co, Produce, 32 Clay, bet Drumm and East
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Murray, Locksmith, 68 Merchant st.
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Lord & Webb, Blank Books and Stationary, 122 Sansome st.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 64 Front street.
S J Hopkins, Lumber dealer, Washington st, below Davis.
AD Baker, California Pickles, Vinegar, 154 Battery.

INFORMATION wanted of WILLIAM M. HAND who, when last heard from, was en route for Yreka, via Crescent City, by D. H. HUNTER, San Francisco.

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DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR LABELS.
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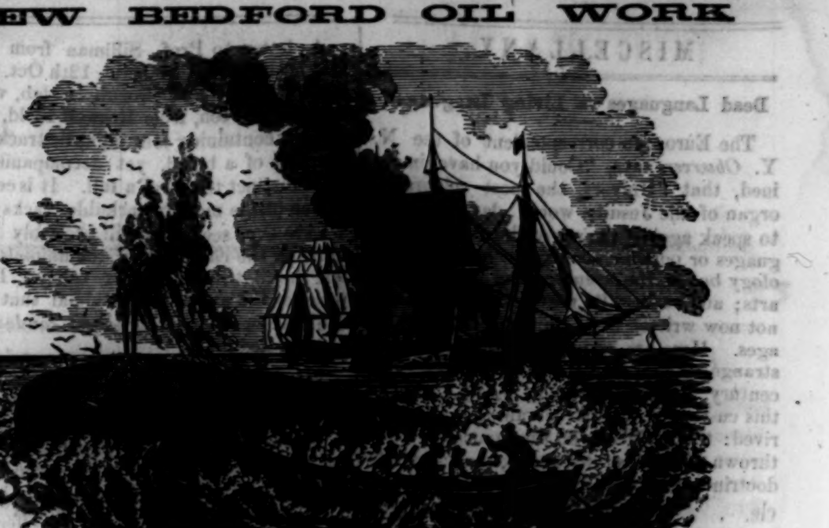
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OF ALL KINDS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.
ALSO, SODA-ASH, POTASH, OIL-SOAP, &c.
Our OILS and CAMPHENE are of our *Own Manufacture*, and daily received fresh from the Factor and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
FIRST STREET BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



E. B. GODDARD. W. A. PALMER, E. B. GALUSHA.

THE proprietors of this Establisament having more than doubled its capacity by a NEW AND EXTENSIVE FIRE PROOF BUILDING, AND LARGE ADDITIONS OF MACHINERY from the East, are able confidently to announce to the public

THE BEST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Aiming at perfection, we employ the highest skill in each department, determined that in quality, variety and price Our work shall be unsurpassed. To this result we pledge a long practical experience and the closest personal attention. Desiring to win patronage *only by merit*, our business is conducted on principles of Fairness and Fidelity.

WITH AN ALMOST

UNLIMITED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS,

We are prepared to execute orders on the shortest notice for
FLOURING MILLS, SASH, MULAY AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, QUARTZ MILLS AND MINING PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STEAM ENGINES—HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.
BOILER FRONTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BUILDING FRONTS, BALCONY RAILINGS, CAPS, SILLS, WATER BACKS, STOVE AND PLOW CASTINGS, SHINGLE MACHINES, SMUT MACHINES, (WARRANTED THE BEST IN USE,) HORSE POWERS, CAPSTANS.
Round, Square and Fluted COLUMNS; and indeed Castings and Machinery of ever description whatever.
All work WARRANTED according to order, and Castings generally furnished at ONE DAYS NOTICE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, by Express or otherwise, with a deposite or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. Orders should in all cases be accompanied with a minute description.
Grateful to our numerous friends for past favors, we would respectfully solicit their influence in our behalf. All others we beg to refer for the character of our work to our many patrons.

San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1855. GODDARD & CO.

THE BEST MEDICINES
—AT—
LOW PRICES.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCIPTIONS

VERY CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, FROM THE Purest and Best Medicines, at

ONE HALF

the rates usually charged by Apothecaries.

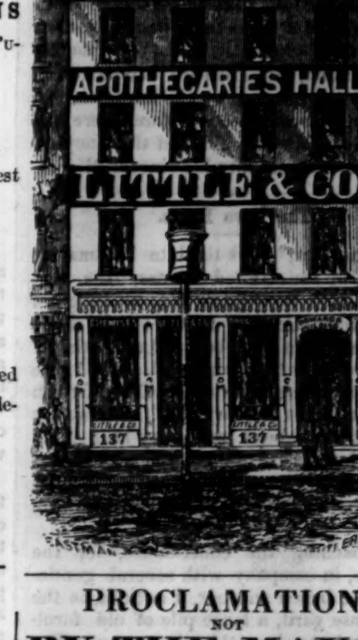
☞ We also offer the Largest and Finest Assortment of

PERFUMERY
—AND—
TOILET ARTICLES

In the City, as very low rates.

☞ The public are respectfully informed that no efforts will be spared on our part to deserve their patronage.

Wm. B. LITTLE & CO.
Apothecaries and Practical Chemists,
137 Montgomery st. bet Clay & Commercial.
Jan17



REMOVAL.
BUCKELEW & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO 206 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Crushed Sugar, Granulated do, Powdered do, Loaf do, Batavia do, China do, N. Orleans do, Pingfa do, S. Island do, E. B. Syrup, Stewart's do, N. Orleans do, S. Island do, White Beans, California do, Chili do, Salt Pork, Mackerel, Smoked Beef, Lard in kegs, do in tins, Haxall Flour, Suffolk Mills do, Domestic do, Rye do, Graham do, Wheat Grits, Fine Hominy, Coarse do, Citron, Currants, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry do, Ginger Snaps,

Fine Green Tea, Fine Black do, Rio Coffee, Java do, Costa Rica do, Manilla do, Fresh ground do, Goshen butter, Oregon do, Fresh do, N. Y. Cheese, California do, Pearl starch, Fresh Eggs, Maine do, Sperm Candles, Adam do, California Brooms, Tomato Catsup, Walnut do, Mushroom do, White W. Vinegar, Cider do, Split Peas, Olive Oil, Carolina Rice, Corn Starch, Rice Flour, Dried Apples, Dried Whortleberries, Bird Seed, Potatoes, Onions, Almonds,

Farina, Tapioca, Pearl Sago, Sal-Soda, Cream Tartar, Sup. Carp. Soda, Macaroni, Vermacelia, Saleratus, salt, Reeve's Oysters, Piper's do, Dayton's do, Clams, Lobsters, Pie Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, French Mustard, English do, California do, Raisins, Figs, Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Spices, Tubs, Buckets, Soft and hard soap, Olives, Prunes, Cherries, peaches, Lamp Oil, Campheme, Dried Peaches, Ass'd Essences, Cuttle Fish, Crackers, Walnuts,

These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prices, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

sept28- M. S. BUCKELEW, C. O. GERBERDING.

BLANK BOOKS!—

If you want half bound Blank Books;
If you want Books bound in Sheep;
If you want Books bound in Imitation Russia;
If you want Books bound with Russian Bands;
If you want Books bound with full Russia—
Call on the
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
77 Long Wharf

If you want them by the case;
If you want them by the Dozen;
If you want them by the sett;
If you want them by the single book;
If you want them any way—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO
77 Long Wharf,
dec6-1y San Francisco

FISHER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
Leaders of Fashion
Corner Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS widely known and highly popular establishment has become indispensible to the votaries of fashoin in this fashionable City. Large numbers of the "*elite*" from all directions daily throng this extensive establishment, to avail themselves of all the great improvements in the *Hatter's Art*. It has come to be well known in this community, that for *gracefulness of STYLE*, and *beauty of finish*, FISHER & CO'S Hats are beyond comparison.

Men, women and children don't forget to go to FISHER & CO'S for a Hat. anl0-3m

PROCLAMATION,
NOT
BY THE MAYOR.

AS different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particulary in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's,

BOOTS & SHOES

ever opened at one time in this country.

We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.
Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza,
Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

FROM ATWILL SAN FRANCISCO

MELODEONS, PIANOFORTES, VIOLINS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
172 Washington St.

The Musical World is invited to examine the very extensive Stock of Musical Goods now on hand,—Pianofortes, and every other description of Instruments of the first quality, and so warranted, fresh strings for Guitars, Violins, etc. etc, constantly arriving from Europe and the Atlantic cities.

Repairing and tuning attended to with care and dispatch.

Popular and fashionable Sheet Music received by each steamer; Fancy Goods, Tays, Canes, Flags, Baskets, Boxing and Fencing Gloves and Foils, Billiard Balls, Cue Leather and Wax in great variety. Bird Cages of every pattern and size. Stationery, Statuary and Perfumery, for sale at wholesale or retail at the establishment long known as
ATWILL & CO.,

TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—
A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used. Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
dec-13-1y 77 Long Wharf.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets.

DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT ON
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New York.
J. W. Clark & Co., Boston.
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
Johnston, Brothers & Co., Baltimore.
A. J Wheeler Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Haskell & Co., Exchange Bank, St Louis, Mo.
A. D. Jones, Esq. Cashier, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.
J. S. Lyell, Detroit, Mich.

ALSO—EXCHANGE ON
LONDON,
FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, } GERMANY.
STUTTGART,

Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange current rates and transact a general Banking business.
F. M. DREXEL, Philadelphia.
P. SATHER, } San Francisco
angle E. W. CHURCH,

MISCELLANY.

Dead Languages vs. Living Languages.

The European correspondent of the N. Y. *Observer*, says, "Could you have imagined, that l'Univers, the most celebrated organ of the Jesuits, would dare, openly, to speak against the use of the different languages or popular idioms, not only in theology but in the sciences, the letters, the arts; and express its regret that books are not now written in Latin, as in the middle ages. Here are some extracts from this strange article: "Until the close of the 17th century, science spoke in Latin. From this custom a double advantage was derived: the multitude of the ignorant were thrown out of the discussion, and certain doctrines were thus limited to a narrow circle. . . . . Christian societies have nothing to learn; they know all that they ought to know: the rest is of little importance. . . . . It was wise to subject new ideas to a quarantine before admitting them into the public domain; they had, at least, time to grow ripe. When any individual can treat all kinds of subjects, hypotheses and declamations take the place of thorough and well conducted discussions, and people are led astray. Innovators understood the protecting power of the Latin language; and when addressing themselves to stir the passions, they used the popular idioms. . . . . ." Is it not highly ludicrous to see the Jesuits attack the use of living languages, and advise the return to a dead language, which can be understood only by a very limited number of persons? Does not such a proposal prove that the members of the sacerdotal class are naturally hostile to the diffusion of knowledge, and that their real tendency would be to plunge again the mass of Europe into the gloomy darkness of the 12th century?—Happily the wishes of these men are powerless, and their stupid reproaches inspire contempt rather than indignation!

Smyrna.

Rev. E. M. Dodd, a Missionary of the American Board, has recently returned to his missionary field. He thus writes to the New York *Evangelist* from Smyrna, October 17.

And with what joy we set our feet upon Turkish soil again! We are at home! Everything wears a familiar look; the dirty, narrow streets, the shops, the camels and donkeys, are all homelike. The turbaned Turk, the red-capped Greeks, the dirty Jews, the beggars, and even the dogs, seem like old friends, and as such we greet them all. But mainly we rejoice to return to our work, to be permitted again to lift up our voice amid these desolations, to prophesy among the silent ruins of Smyrna's ancient Church, and over the heaps of dry bones that fill them, assured that God's spirit will breathe into them the breath of life, and that they shall yet stand up an exceedingly great army, to do battle for the truth.

The cry for laborers that comes up from every part of the Armenian field, is really painful. Before it reaches your shores it becomes faint, but if those who there close their ears to it, could hear it here, it would arouse them. Fourteen men were called for, in May, as absolutely necessary; but before two have arrived, to meet the call, the development of the work calls for four or five more. Mr. Thompson of the Deputation, on arriving here, was afraid that the mission had asked for too many men, that the churches would be frightened perhaps; but mark, before he left, he went to Thyatira, to visit the little church there, and on his return, thought that they ought by all means to have a missionary, being a church of seven members, in the midst of an inquiring population, but Thyatira had not been placed by the mission on the list for immediate supply, because *other places* were *still more needy*. May the Lord of the vineyard send forth laborers into his vineyard!

The Two Heirs.

"I remember," says the late Postmaster General of the United States, "the first time I visited Burlington, Vt., as Judge of the Supreme Court. I had left it many years before, a poor boy. At the time I left, there were two families of special note for their standing and wealth. Each of them had a son about my own age. I was very poor, and these boys were very rich. During the long years of hard toil which passed before my return, I had almost forgotten them. They had long ago forgotten me.

Approaching the court-house, for the first time, in company with several gentlemen of the bench and bar, I noticed, in the court-house yard, a large pile of old furniture about to be sold at auction. The scenes of early boyhood with which I was surrounded prompted me to ask whose it was. I was told that it belonged to Mr. J. 'Mr. J? I remember a family of that name, very wealthy; there was a son, too; can it be he?' I was told that it was even so. He was the son of one of the families already alluded to. He had inherited more than I had earned, and spent it all; and now his own family was reduced to real want, and his very furniture was that day to be sold for debt. I went into the court-house suddenly, yet almost glad that I was born poor. I was soon absorbed in the business before me. One of the first cases called originated in a low drunken quarrel between Mr. H. and Mr. A. Mr. H., thought I, that is a familiar name. Can it be? In short, I found that this was the son of the other wealthy man referred to! I was overwhelmned alike with astonishment and thanksgiving—astonishment at the change in our relative standing, and thanksgiving that I was not born to inherit wealth without toil."

Those fathers provide best for their children who leave them with the highest education, the purest morals, and—the least money.

A MAN.—The man whom I call deserving the name, is one whose thoughts and exertions are for others, rather than himself—whose high purposes are adopted on just principles, and never abandoned while heaven and earth afford means of accomplishing them. He is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious road, nor take an evil path to secure a real good purpose.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

The dead letter branch of the finance bureau was never before so efficient as at present. Nearly one and a half millions of dead letters were opened during the last quarter. Three thousand letters for that period contained money to an amount exceeding $18,000; about seven-eights of which has been promptly restored to its owners. The remainder is transmitted agreeably to the regulations of the Department, and a still larger proportion may yet be disposed of.

A letter to Prof. Silliman from Prof. Hitchcock, dated Amherst, 12th Oct. 1855, says: "Yesterday I procured a slab, weighing nearly a ton, from Roswell Field, Esq., of Gill, containing four gigantic tracks, apparently of a biped, yet accompanied by most distinct traces of a tail. It is certainly one of the most remarkable tracks which I have ever seen, and will probably throw light on the character of the animals that left the footmarks of this valley. I propose for the name of the animal that made the tracks, that of *Gigadipus caudatus*, or biped-tailed giant."

Mr. Ericsson is reported to be still engaged in his caloric enterprise. His new caloric engine is forty horse power, and, compared with its predecessors, has been greatly simplified, and its cumbrous parts dispensed with, not only avoiding friction and diminishing expense, but effecting a great saving in space. Formerly there were four cylinders with duplicates placed above them on pumps. The latter are done away with under the new arrangement.

B. B. Chapman, a Nebraska Democrat, has been elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Nebraska, by a majority (official) of 88 votes. He has received the certificate of election, and is now at Washington City.

A LOVELESS HOME.—There is no loneliness, there can be none in all the waste or peopled deserts of the world bearing the slightest comparison with that of an unloved wife! She stands amidst her family like a living statute amongst the marble memorials of the dead—instinct with life, yet paralyzed with death—the burning tide of natural feeling circling round her heart—the thousand channels frozen through which that feeling ought to flow.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Observer.

THE TRUANT.

"O how I hate to go to school,"
(Thus John would often say,)
"It is so tedious and so dull,
How much I'd rather play."

He thought 'twas far the best employ
To run about the street.
To talk and trifle with each boy
That he might chance to meet.

So he played truant all one day,
And did as he desired,
He idled all the time away,
And played till he was tired.

Then the next day he dared not go,
For well he knew his doom,
Unless he had a note to show
Why he had staid at home.

He was no longer gay and light,
As round the scholars came,
When one said he a note would write,
And sign John's father's name.

"Whip John for playing truant sir."
The roguish school-boy writ,
John, not suspecting the young cur,
Went and presented it.

Though he was nine years old, in truth,
Yet he could not read writing;
This was the consequence, forsooth,—
Of all his studies slighting,

And "did your father write this, John?
The master sternly cries,
"Yes sir," says John, with looks cast down,
He dared not raise his eyes.

"Then come up here," he slow obeyed,
And met his punishment;
Then he regretted he had stayed
When he to school was sent.

And oh that lie too—fain would he
That wicked lie recall,
But nought he could say then, would be
Of any use at all.

Oh, then when you to school are sent,
Go, do as you are bid, ...
Or else you'll meet with punishment,
And suffer as he did.

And thus deceivers often too,
Are caught in their own snare;
May he a warning prove to you,
Of lying to beware.

ABBY DE WOLF.

Strength of a Kind Word.

Some people are very apt to use harsh, angry words, perhaps because they think they will be obeyed more promptly. They talk loud, swear and storm, though after all they are only laughed at; their orders are forgot, and their ill-temper is remembered. How strong is a kind word! It will do what the harsh word or even blow cannot do; it will subdue the stubborn will, relax the frown, and work wonders.

Even the dog, the cat, or the horse, though they do not know what you say, can tell when you speak a kind word to them. A man was one day driving a cart along the street. The man was in ill-temper, and beat the horse; the horse reared and plunged, but he either did not or would not go in the right way. Another man who was with the cart, went up to the horse and patted him on the neck, and called him kindly by his name. The horse turned his head and fixed his large eyes on the man as though he would say, "I will do anything for you, because you are kind to me;" and, bending his broad chest against the load, turned the cart down the lane, and trotted on briskly as though the load were a plaything. Oh, how strong is a kind word!

Only Begin.

Little Fred had a strong repugnance to early rising, though he saw very well how much time he lost in lying abed, and often intended to cure himself of the fault; yet this intention was not carried into effect, because he had not resolution to conquer his disinclination to do right.

It was now summer, and one morning he woke about five o'clock. Suddenly his intention occurred to him, and he thought within himself, "I must once for all make a beginning."

With this thought he sprang out of bed; but a shiver ran through his whole body, so strongly did his indolence rebel against his determination.

He dressed himself quickly, but it seemed to him all the time as if he could not help lying down again. Once or twice he was on the point of it, but happily he resisted.

After he had clothed and washed himself, and offered his morning prayer, he sat down and prepared himself upon his lesson, and he observed with pleasure, that everything went better with him than usual. His teacher was uncommonly well satisfied with him through the day, and his parents, who heard of this, loaded him with caresses. He was himself cheerful and happy. It seemed to him as if he had begun a new life.

Then he bethought him, The trifling self-conquest which early rising cost me to-day, has brought its own reward. I should be a fool indeed, if I did not the same other days.

So he did; and every morning it was easier to him to rise early. At last it became so much his habit, that he could not have remained in bed and slept, even if he had wished it.

It is just so with everything that is hard to us at the outset. Right at it, young friends, and conquer the difficulty; and I'll be bound it will come easier to you every day, and at last yield you pleasure.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters. the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1856.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	A J Barber
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bowen
Alpha	Nevada	A J Aston
Antioch	Contra Costa	J D Clarke
American Ranch	Shasta	T A Freeman
Aqueduct City	Amador	M S Butler
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	T T Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	J Clark
Buckeye	Yolo	J M Chayles
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	S J Rowley
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	J Evens
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	R F Davis
Crescent City	Klamath	D C Lewis
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	T M Danel
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	M K Shearer
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	N T Norcross
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elizabethtown	Plumas	Lewis Stark
Empire Ranch	Yuba	S Moody
Emory's Crossing	Yuba	J W Everett
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	Dennis Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	Nathan Plum
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	Jonas Spect
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Fourth Crossing	Calaveras	A C Benthaoof
Garrotte	Tuolumne	J H Watts
Georgetown	El Dorado	A M Stowe
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Gwin	Mariposa	Wm Laughlin
Hamilton	Butte	R S Patton
Hill's Ferry	Stanislaus	J Hill
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Indian Gulch	Mariposa	J M Norton
Jackson	Calaveras	Wm M Bogers
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G B Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	R A Mascis
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Cnight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	C Wood
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	Hiram Togg
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	P Ditts
Millerton	Maiposa	H Carroll
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	J B McKinney
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolumne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kneass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	E A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oroville	Butte	P S Garland
Ottitieway	Siskiyou	Geo H Coe
O'Byrne's Ferry	Calaveras	W E McCormack
Park's Bar	Yuba	E S Gaver
Petaluma	Sonoma	S W Brown
Pilot Hill	El Dorado	Silas Hays
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Punta de los Reyes	Mendocino	T L Andrews
Putah	Solano	Elijah Syloa
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Red Bluffs	Shasta	S M Bisnop
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Slater
Russian River	Sonoma	H G Heald
Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	Thos Wood
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
Salinas	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	R R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	J T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	T J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	M Stoppard
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	R J Shore
Santa Roza	Sonoma	T G Hahmann
Shasta	Shasta	J Harell
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Snellings Ranch	Mariposa	John Snelling
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H A Theal
Sdanish Flat	El Dorado	L D Coffin
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	J D Staples
Steinberger's	San Francisco	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Sonoma	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	L Coffin
Smith's Ranch	Sonoma	Wm Smith
Secret Ravine	Placer	J Hart
San Andreses	Calaveras	C S Sweet
San Pablo	Contra Costa	A Bates
San Gabriel	Los Angelos	T Burdick
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	James Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	E C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	
Volcano	Calaveras	George Munction
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	M A Parkurst
Woodville	Tulare	O A Smith
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C W King
Yoemot	El Dorado	
Yolo	Yolo	J S Fulton
Yreka	Siskiyou	John Lintell
Yuba City	Yuba	L Badolett

FIRST PREMIUM

Daguerreotypes.

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ust awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerre types exhibited at the California State Fair.

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San Francisco. July 17, 1585. 3m

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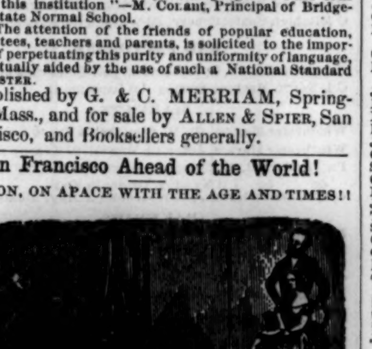
Though in some instances not agreeing with the orthography and pronunciation which certain individuals, cliques, and small communities may at present follow, I nevertheless regard it as the Standard Dictionary for all deep and correct knowledge of the English language. We use it as such in this institution "—M. Conant, Principal of Bridgewater State Normal School.

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CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1853.

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This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

Over the Post Office, are open every day and evening. Strangers and others are invited to visit our Reading Rooms which are free, and supplied with leading Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the United States.

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H. P. Osborn, 247 J street.
Kleinhans & Co., 200 J street.

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J F Dremain Private Boarding House 125 I st bet 4th and 5th.
C Shemming, Ferry Hotel, I st bet 1st and 2nd.
Mineral Point House, George Hardy, 173 J street.
Tremont House, Jas H Jaqua, cor K and 5th streets.
City Hotel, bet. 6th and 7th strs, on J, Conklin, Beckman and Co., proprietors.
Benjaman Bullard, Oakland House, bet 8 and 9.
Verandah Hotel, 2d, between J and K, J Q Dyer.
St. Charles Restaurant, opposite Orleans Hotel.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
Commercial Hotel, J st., near 5th. Holten.
Sacramento Hotel, 73 K st., Dr. T. A. Thomas & C. B. Lane.
Antelope Restaurant, 74 and 76 J st., Bassett & Hantling.
New York Lunch, Front, bet. J & K, J. Smith & L. Snyder.
Wisconsin Hotel, K st., bet. 7th and 8th, J. Willard.
Western Hotel, K st., bet. 2d and 3d, Birge & Lathrop.
St. Charles Hotel, 238 and 240 J st., Bailey & Farmer.
Fremont Hotel, K st., corner 5th, Barney & Son.
Brooks & Doyle, Restaurant, 2d, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co
Capitol Hotel, 5th st., between J and K, John Coffie.
Belvidere Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, Barnes & Daniels.
American Hotel, corner 12th and J st., T. S. Wilkinson.

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Charles Crocker & Co., (see advertisement) 246 J street.
Kohn & Brother, importers, 121 J street.
Courtois & Dussol, French goods, 123 J street.
Landers, Oliver & Co., dry goods, 83 J street.

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R T Brown Clothing Store 77 J st bet 3d and 4th.
Greenebaum, 130 J street.
Moore & Schermerhorn, clothing, boots and shoes, 198 J st
C S Coffin, Phoenix boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J Ryan, boot and shoe store.
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street,

PROFESSIONS.

Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr. Bailie, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th.
McManus, K street, corner 8th.

LUMBER.

Sam'l Perkins and Co. lumber, doors, sash, blinds, French windows, cor. 3d and L strs.
H. Dyer, Lumber Yard, 211 K street.
Hedenberg & Co., hubbs, axles and lumber, 231 J street.
McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and L.

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.

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Barton & Grim, m 65 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J W Reeves Cabinet Ware Room 4th st bet J and K,
Antrobus and Co Intelligence Office 4th bet J K.
J Randall and Co. Wagon Shop 7th bet J and K.
Graves & Clark, Stock and Hay market corner I and 6 strs.
Fancy Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Jackson and Co, 5th st bet J and K.
Gustavus Byrider, Taylor 3rd st bet J and K.
Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th J, north-west corner.
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E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I st near 1st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet 10 and 11
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Gale & Vanalstine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ockley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
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Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d.
Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
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J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
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Sands & English, confectioners 145 J street.
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st
Roller & Co. Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st bet th and 11th
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HAYNES & LAWTON,

Have removed their

CROCKERY AND GLASS STORE

To the corner of Sansome and Merchant streets. three doors from their old stand,

WHERE they are now opening a large and well assorted Stock of Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. Country Traders, Keepers of Hotels and Restaurants, and Private Families will find every thing that is usually to be found at similar establishments, and at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention will be given to packing goods for the interior.

We have lately secured large additions to our former stock, consisting of

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No. 128 Sansome street, corner of Merchant. aug3

Oakland College School.

Rev. HENRY DURANT, A. M., Principal.

Rev. A. F. WHITE, A. M., Superintendent of the Department for Young Ladies.

Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.

Mrs. HELEN MARIA HANDCOCK, Teacher of Music.

Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.

THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 31st of October. The Fall vacation will continue four weeks.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees.

After each examination there will be a public rehearsal at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.

The department for young men is under the superintendence and instruction of Rev. Henry Durant, Principal of the school. It is kept in the commodious building erected for the special purpose on the College grounds at the corner of eleventh and Harrison streets.

The department for young ladies is under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White, and the immediate instruction of Mrs. Bucknam. The building in which it is kept is spacious and entirely surrounded with verandahs on the first and second stories. It is arranged thoroughout with special reference to thorough ventilation. It is situated on Broadway within about five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. Each department has its appropriate pleasure ground, entirely separated and securely inclosed and pleasantly shaded with evergreen oaks.

The studies are cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease or pleasure merely are consulted at the expense of discipline and substantial improvement.

The government of the school in both departments is gentle but decided, while the families under the supervision and charge of Mrs. Durant and Mrs. White are intended to afford the advantages of careful, agreeable and cultivated Christian HOMES. The temper, heart, moral and religious life of the pupils will be formed as far as possible according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursured will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is $6,00
Music 10,00
Drawing, always payable in advance, 3,00
Board and washing (six pieces per week) and lights, evening instruction and family care, per week 7,50
Without washing or lights 6,50
Payments for every four weeks in *advance*.
In the young laidies department the price of Board and Tuition in the English branches, per week, is $7,50
Washing, per dozen, 1,50
Music, with the use of piano per month 10,00
Italian, per month, 5,00
Drawing, French, German, Spanish and Latin, each per month, 3,00
Board and Tuition to be paid every four weeks in advance.

The facilities afforded for a good musical education are worthy of special notice.

The Teacher in addition to fine natural abilities and thorough acquirements, has the advantages of a long professional experience, uniting effectually the most approved systems of giving instruction. The instrument is one of Chickering's finest toned "Grand Pianos," and was originally ordered by the Philharmonic Society of San Francisco.

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BECKER'S & CO'S

Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line

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Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar 'Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

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Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco, and the Atlantic States nov 19

G. & W. SNOOK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tin Ware, And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds,

Have re-opened their Store, No. 141 Washington street, below Montgomery, (having closed for the last six weeks in order to raise the building to the last new grade.) They are now prepared to attend to the wants of all their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.—Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine their Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.

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Of all kinds attended to with promptness. FORCE and LIFT PUMPS put up, and old ones repaired, etc. oct12-3m

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S

PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

CORNER OF SECOND AND C STREETS,

MAYSVILLE.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE unddrsigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville.

The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.

Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly. Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.

An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

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Meals (each) 50 cts. Lodging per night 50 cts.

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OVERCOATS OF VARIOUS QUALITIES,
do Sacks do do
Business Coats and Sacks do
Frock Coats of various do
Blue Pilot Jackets
Satinet do
Gray, blue and red flannel Overshirts
do do do do Undershirts
do do do do Drawers
Merino Shirts and Drawers
100 doz Check Linen Shirts
800 doz Hickory do
150 doz Calico do
50 doz "Davis & Jones'" Shirts
100 doz regatta do
50 doz Denim Overalls, open fronts
30 doz Shirt Collars
2,000 prs Satinet Pants
300 prs fancy Cassimere Pants
200 prs black Doeskin do
3,000 prs Cottonade do
400 prs Corduroy do
20 cases Hats—Cassimere, Wool, etc
30 cases Boots and Shoes
1 case black Japanned Muslin for Hat Covers, etc
30 bales Brown Drills
Suspenders.

Merchants and Traders are invited to an examination of the above goods, and especially to the very low prices at which they are offered.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD, No. 100 Sansome street,

San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

DR. N. THURSTON,

AND

MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D

Have taken room No 9 at

AMORY HALL,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California,

CALIFORNIA BOOT & SHOE STORE.

LADIES', MISSES', GENTS', BOYS' & CHILDRENS'

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 117 Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

une29 R. H. TIBBITS.

WOOLF'S SHIRT DEPOT!!!

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING STORE,

Under the American Theatre, Sansome Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly on hand a large assortment of Shirts and Gent's Furnishing Goods, which he offers at the lowest price. Clothing constantly on hand.

San Francisco, Oct. 5th 1855 oct5 3m

CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,

FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.

INVOICES NOW OPENING.

1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.

Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc.. etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety.

For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by G. W. CLARK,

je29-tf No 131 Clay street, south side.

SELLING OFF

BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT

FRANK BAKER'S.

$175,000 IN CARPETS.

PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices—and NO HUMBUG!

8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1,12½	to	$2,25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1,00	to	1,87
50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	,50	to	1,25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1,50	to	1,75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	,45	to	1,37
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	,37	to	2,62
2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2,00	to	20,00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1,50	to	10,00
60,000 rolls Paper Hangings	,8	to	45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:

Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.

Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER,

Jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

RUMRILL & CO'S

NORTHERN EXPRESS.

CONNECTING WITH

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

—DAILY—

TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:

Marysville, Hansonville,
Foster's Bar, Gibsonville,
Camptonville, Chandlerville,
Goodyear's Bar, Pine Grove,
Downieville, St. Louis,

And all other points in their vicinity.

Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.

Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.

Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention. RUMRILL & CO.

Dec. 9, 1853. tf

Arrival of the Steamer J. L. Stephens.

—AND BY HER—

THE GOLDEN GATE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, opposite the Post Office,

Have received a very large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES!

We know we have the Largest Stock, the greatest assortment, and Best Goods of any

Clothing House in California!

Which we offer at prices to suit the times. We invite our friends and patrons, and the public to call and examine our

Black, Brown, Dahlia, Blue and Olive Frock Coats;
Black and Blue Dress Coats;
Business Suits; Party Vests;
Fine Summer Talmas and Over Coats;
Shirts, Collars and Cravats;
Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers;
Cashimere Shirts and Drawers;
Fancy and Black Silk and Satin Scarfs;

Every description of

FURNISHING GOODS; SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

PLEASE CALL AT

KEYES & CO'S,

Golden Gate Clothing Warehouse.

Corner Clay and Kearny Sts.

june8 Opposite the Post Office

EEXPRESSES.

EVERTS, DAVIS & CO'S

EXPRESS.

Principal Offices:

MARYSVILLE, RABBIT CREEK, GIBSONVILLE, ST LOUIS and NELSON CREEK.

A DAILY EXPRESS will be dispatched from each of the above Offices to the following places:

Forbestown, Hansonville, Bidwell's Bar, Columbus House American House, Lexington House, Warren Hill, Spanish Flat, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, Long Bar, Wyandott, Enterprise and Onion Valley, and

A Weekly Express to the following places:

Secret Diggings, Warren Hill, Spanish Flat, Oregon Gulch, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, Poker Flat, Canyon Creek, Independence Bar, Poor Man's Creek, Hopkins and Jamison Creek, Jamison City, Eureka Mills, Elizabethtown, Scales' Diggings, Whiskey Diggings, American Valley, City of Seventy Six, Port Wine, Spanish Ranch, Harrison's Diggings and Thompson's Flat.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

Collections. Orders, &c., attended to with promptness and fidelity.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Sight and Time Exchange on the Atlantic States and Europe furnished.

All Commissions pertaining to an Express and Forward ing Business promptly attended to.

Sight Checks Drawn on Marysville, Sacramento and San Francisco. EVERTS, DAVIS & Co.

Gibsonville, May 12, 1855.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS

B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.

Also, a weekly Express to the following places; Wyandot and Frenchman's Ranch.

OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason Rich Bar, JONES & CO

BY R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implement are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives. Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scofflers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc

Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner Brick Machines, of the most approved patern.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons, Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.

Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment o these for sale.

A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages, the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy 21-tf

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

MARY AT INS, Principal.

Mademoiselle J. LAPFGEER, Teacher of Music.

" A. DeLOLME, Teacher of French & Drawing

THE 4th year of this Institution commences July 23, 1855 This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and therefore well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, and fit them for usefulness.

The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed, and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kept and sent monthly, to the parents

In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which end to make home the most attractive place on earth.

JAMES BAILEY,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.

No. 116 J street,

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Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb 16-t

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,

To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

JONES, WOOL & CO.

ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,

89 Montgomery street, near California,—San Francisco.

Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.

Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.

Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.

OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.

aug3.

THOMAS SNOW,

BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.

At the above Works are Manufactured,

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE, TUBULAR STEAM BOILERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

At the Shortest Notice and on the most reasonable terms

Particular attention paid to all Orders for Wrought Iron Pipe for Mining and Steam Purposes.

All Work done at the above works. is under the Persona Superintendance of THOMAS SNOW, who has had twenty years experience in New York, Boston and this city as a practical Boiler Maker.

WORKS, on Market Square Corner of Bush and Market Streets Opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco-

oct12tf THOMAS SNOW & CO.

PIONEER NURSERY,

ALAMEDA.

This Nursery took the First Premium at the State Fair for 1855 held at Sacramento.

A. H. Myers, at the Pioneer Nursery Alameda,

Has on hand, for the Market this season at reduced prices,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BUDDED AND GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, VINES, ETC.,

EMBRACING

APPLES—50 Best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old.
PEACH—20 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
PEAR—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
CHERRY—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.

Also, Almond, Fectarine, Plum, Apricot, Fig Trees, Grape Vines, Current, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes. Four best varieties o Strawberry Plants. and Ornamental Shrubbery.

TERMS CASH—On sales made at the Nursery, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made. Orders promptly attended to. A. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

Alameda, is 8 miles from San Francisco, and 4 miles outh of Oakland. nov9 3m

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

KENNEDY & BELL

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco, that they have opened a new store

No. 140 Sacramento Street,

where housekeepers can always find a large stock of new and well selected Goods, such as

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain

CARPETINGS;

WINDOW SHADES

Of every description;

SHEET AND ROLL OIL CLOTHS

Of superior quality;

DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, MATTING

Damask Table Covers, &c.

We are prepared to sell the above Goods at twenty per cent less than prices charged elsewhere.

KENNEDY & BELL, Cheap Carpet Warehouse,

140 Sacramento st, first Carpet store above Montgomery

sep14

St. Mary's Hall,

AT SONOMA.

REV. DR. VER MEHR AND WIFE......PRINCIPALS.

THE WINTER SESSION.

BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Entrance fee, payable only once..........$ 15 00
Board and Tuition..........150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution..........20 00
Mending, do do do..........15 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, with the use of Instrument..........$ 40 00
Drawing..........20 00

Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It it unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all cases to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than one session.

The instruction is *thorough*: because few, but *competent* teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address

J. L. VER MEHR, s

L. COBURN'S

Livery and Sale STABLE,

144 Sansome Street,—Between Washington and Jackson SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

N. B.—The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms.

Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery.

1859-3m

Office No. 68

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Read before the San
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